THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 145. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

Death of a Notorious Desperado.

Sheriff Keith, of Central City, Colorado, gives the account of the death of a desperate character named Franklin. He was a Denver rascal, and had fled to Central City, where the marshal and his deputy overhauled him in his bed; Cook, the City Marshal of Denver, Mr. T. Smith, and myself, went up to the room where Franklin was in bed. Cook took a pair of handcuffs and tried to put them on Franklin, telling him (Franklin) "we want you." Franklin jumped up in bed in a sitting position, and said:"—— you, go slow!" Marshal Cook told him it was no use making any fuss, that he had got to have those handcuffs put on. Franklin jumped upon his feet. Mr. Smith and myself drew our pistols on him. Some one told him—either Smith or Cook told Franklin—that if he did not give himself up they would shoot him. Franklin then made the remark, after putting his hand on his breast, "God —— you, shoot; there is the place to put it; right there." I spoke to him, and told him he might as well give up, that he could not get away. Cook made another attempt to put the handcuffs on him. Franklin told him he could not do it. "You —— of a —— give me a fair show!" Mr. Smith (I think it was) drew his revolver and hit him on the side of the head and knocked him over. Cook made another attempt to put the handcuffs on him, and he sprang to his feet immediately. He stood up in bed against the wall. Cook made the remark that he must submit and have the handcuffs on. Cook made another attempt to put the handcuffs on him. Franklin made a pass with his fist and called Cook a —— of a ——. Cook stepped back about a foot from the side of the bed, drew his revolver, and shot him in the breast. Smith fired nearly at the same time; whether his ball hit him or not, I cannot say. Franklin fell on the bed, breathed about a minute, and died. Franklin had no arms in his hands. I saw none in the room. We did not know but what Franklin had arms. He has had the reputation of being a desperado.

A Horrible Death.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of yesterday says:—

One of the most shocking accidents which we have been called upon to report for a long time occurred yesterday morning at the saw mill of John Redman, on McKee street, Birmingham. Isaac Robb, an employe in the mill, was literally split in two by a circular saw. Mr. Robb was a man of family, and resided on the hillside near Saw Mill run. The accident happened shortly before 10 o'clock, at which time four men were engaged at the saw, a large one of above four and a half feet in diameter. Two men were engaged in working the "carriage" and timber in front of the saw and the other two were in the rear disposing of the boards and refuse pieces as they came out. Robb was standing next the saw with his back to it.

He took up one end of a refuse piece, while Patrick Crehan had the other one. They were in the act of hurling the long piece of wood to one side, when it broke in two places, and Robb lost his balance and fell back upon the saw. The usual speed of the saw is about six hundred revolutions per minute, and the unfortunate man in an instant was literally split in two, and one half of his body fell upon each side of the saw. One side of his face was torn off from the body, while blood and matter were thrown upon the joist above, and over the sawyer in front. So quick was it done that the workmen engaged with the unfortunate man could hardly say they had seen it, and one of them almost fainted at sight of the remains of his companion. Coroner Clawson, who was at Brownstown holding an inquest, was sent for, and at noon an inquest was held over the body of Robb, the parts of which had been gathered together. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Alaska Bribery.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special, dated yesterday, says:—

The Alaska bribery investigation was resumed to-day, but elicited little further of a positive character. Colonel R. J. Hinton, the correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, was examined, and stated that his information was derived from conversations with newspaper men, and that he knew nothing of the matter of his own knowledge. He explained his objects in writing the letter which appeared in the *Spy*, and was asked several other questions, but without eliciting any new facts. Neither Colonel Martin nor Mr. Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, appeared before the Committee. Mr. Hulburd, chairman of the committee, yesterday wrote a polite note to Mr. Bodisco, stating that the committee was in session, would remain on certain days, and if he (Bodisco) had anything that he would be willing to communicate the committee would be glad to hear him. Up to 3 o'clock to-day Bodisco had not answered this note. As to Colonel Martin, who is supposed to be the originator of all the rumors on the subject, it is believed he will be on hand to testify to-morrow. There was a little rumor afloat to-day which may throw some light on the disposition of $2,000,000 of the fund. It was to the effect that $2 000 000 were sent to Massachusetts to buy arms for the Russian Government, and that a large number of these arms were sold at a high price, the supposition being that some of the money went to certain parties in this way for their services in procuring the passage of the appropriation. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning and then adjourn until after the holidays.

SMUGGLING.

$200,000 Worth of Silk—A Great Fraud on the Revenue in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

Some time ago we reported the seizure of large quantities of silks made by the collector of this port, the probable value of which was estimated to be upwards of $100,000. These frauds, committed through a series of years, turn out to be much larger than was at first supposed; they certainly are the most successful and long-continued ones brought to light in this country. It appears that two persons by the name of Fegelstock and Bentus, who did business in Reade street, were for some time suspected of bringing goods into this port under cover of fraudulent invoices, although the cases sent to the Appraiser's stores for examination agreed always perfectly with the invoices deposited and sworn to at the Custom House. The cases sent for examination to the Appraiser contained clocks and other goods on which but little duty is exacted by the tariff, while the remainder, which were sent directly to their respective stores, were filled, as it appears now, with valuable silks and velvets. In this way, it seems, an immensely large stock of goods was clandestinely brought into this country without payment of duties. Messrs. Fegelstock and Bentus seem to have been acting merely as agents, while the principals in these transactions were Messrs. Guiteman Bros., of Leonard street. The amount involved, as far as known now, is somewhat more than $250,000. The two first-named persons have seen fit to make good their escape, and they are believed to be in Canada. Their flight was very precipitate, and but for an error in the writ issued for their arrest they could not have got off. It appears that they made the most of their time while the writ was taken back to the Judge for correction; for when the officers at last entered their premises, they found that the guilty ones had flown, after burning up most of the entries and invoices which could have been used against them, and, in their haste to escape, leaving behind a certified check. The fact of so many of their entries being destroyed makes it exceedingly difficult to discover the full amount of the frauds thus perpetrated. The Guiteman Bros. justified yesterday to the sum of $250,000 dollars, and gave sureties for a similar amount. They own real estate in this city alone worth over $200,000. Before justifying in the above sum, they wanted to exact a promise from the Custom House officers that they would require no further sureties from them, which request, however, was not acceded to, for it is believed most certainly that the frauds committed will be much above that amount. There are strange rumors afloat in connection with these remarkable transactions, of collusions between the importer and certain Custom House officers, extending, as they do, over so long a period of time. It is believed that somebody, either in the Custom House or in the appraiser's department, must have known exactly what cases would bear the examination of persons not connected with these bold and gigantic frauds, for one out of every three or four cases only is sent to the appraiser's store for examination, and it seems certainly very strange that the wrong (or right) ones should always have found their way to the stores to be examined there. We hope that this case will receive a full and thorough investigation by the District Attorney, on whom the prosecution principally relies.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Troubles—A $2,000,000 Swindle.

The Arkansas Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—Late information, from Augusta reports that nearly all the citizens have deserted the town. A large force of people have collected together for the purpose of attacking the militia who have possession of the place. The citizens who have remained are looking hourly for an attack.

Additional particulars confirm the former reports of rapine and outrages perpetrated by the militia, and establish the fact that no resistance was ever offered to the civil authorities. Representatives of Northern mercantile houses are all leaving the State, anticipating further trouble.

A $2,000,000 Swindle in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—The municipal authorities are engaged in an examination into certain fraudulent transactions connected with real estate that belonged to the city, and progress enough has been made in the inquiry to justify the belief that property to the amount of fully two million dollars has by parties yet unknown been stolen by means of fraudulent tax titles and forged deeds, for the benefit of whoever may have been concerned.

Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is likely to be a sufferer by the fraud, he having in good faith purchased some of the property in question.

Goldthwaite, who is to play McDevitt for the billiard championship of America, is here to-day. He has played a practice game of 1500 points with Peter Snyder, beating the latter by 861 points and making runs of 335 and 334, and an average of 48.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; and for account, 92¼@92¼. 5 20s easier at 74½. Railways flat; Erie 28¾; Illinois Central, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 41¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; the sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. There was considerably more activity near the close yesterday, and the sales reached 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 19—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £27 5s.

Divers Items.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

Thurlow Weed leaves New York for the South to-day for the winter. Poor health is the cause.

The Conservative State Committee of Virginia have published a long manifesto opposing the adoption of the Alexandria constitution. Private advices say the people would adopt it.

Unfavorable bank statements are looked for to-day in New York.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	133¾	West Union Tel.	36
N. Y. and E. R.	39½	Clev. and Toledo R.	101⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Tol. & Wab. RR.	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Mil. & St. Pl. R. com	65¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	82½	Adams Ex. Co.	48½
Chi. and N. W. com	77	Wells, Fargo	24½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	79¼	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110⅛	Gold	135⅝
Pac. Mail S. Co.	114½	Market firm.	

THE HILL MURDER.

Another Special Venire—Third Day's Proceedings in the Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

After the close of our report yesterday, a number of peremptory challenges were made by the Commonwealth and defense and the venire of eighty talesmen were exhausted, leaving eleven jurors in the box, who were the following:—

Michael Dych, storekeeper, No. 113 Girard avenue.
George Topplin, saddler, No. 235 Juniper street.
John Landis, stove finisher, No. 1321 Rye street.
N. Gibeson, manufacturer, No. 618 Parrish street.
Robert Topping hatter, No 1338 Kates street.
Charles E. Stewart, merchant, No. 1421 N. Thirteenth street.
Daniel Riggs, watchmaker, No. 244 S. Front street.
James A. Holbroox, stonecutter, No. 110 S. Second street.
William Sheppard, gentleman, east side of Second street Sixteenth ward.
Jeremiah Wykoff, No. 414 N. Fifth street.
Joshua P. Lukens, gentleman, No. 1521 N. Seventh street.

At the motion of the District Attorney another venire of forty names was issued last evening and this morning was returned by the Sheriff, and after a short delay the Crier began calling the gentlemen to the stand for examination.

John Robbins called—Said his feelings were against capital punishment, and he believed would interfere with his judgment as a juror; and also that he had formed an opinion which he felt would affect him in the consideration of the case. This opinion he formed by reading the newspaper accounts and by holding conversations on the subject. Challenged for cause by the Commonwealth and challenge sustained.

George Gough called—Said he could not find a man guilty by circumstantial evidence, and he had also formed an opinion, because of which he could not try the case fairly. This opinion he had formed from reading the papers, but he could not conscientiously convict upon circumstantial evidence.

Judge Brewster said the juror made contradictory and irrational statements upon the stand. This gentleman had said he would not find a verdict of guilty upon other than direct evidence, and also that he had formed an opinion from reading the newspapers, and that, because of that opinion he would not be governed either by the oath or evidence. Therefore, the Commonwealth's challenge was sustained.

Mathew Anson called—Said he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and had formed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt. Challenged by the Commonwealth and challenge sustained.

George W. Ellis called—Said he had conscientious scruples on capital punishment and had formed an opinion. Challenged by the Commonwealth and challenge sustained.

James Buck said he had no scruples on the subject of capital punishment, but had formed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. However, he believed he would be governed by the evidence. Upon being passed over to the defense and being examined by the Court, he said he feared he might be influenced by his preconceived opinions. Challenged for cause by the defense and challenge sustained.

Charles McKeeve, an old man hard of hearing was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth on the ground of opinion, and the challenge was sustained.

Lewis Kenzie had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Jeremiah Mahoney had no scruples or opinion, and was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Edwin Wall had both scruples and opinion, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

Jacob R. Smith Jr., had formed a decided opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

James Watson had formed an opinion, answered the question in Berger's case negatively, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

John Glenn had conscientious scruples and also an opinion, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

George M. Freed Jr., had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Philip Hardwig had formed an opinion, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

Samuel Montana had form d an opinion which it would require a great deal to remove. Challenged by the Commonwealth for cause.

Charles Franklin had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Richard Roe had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

David Gyon had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Pat Hallowell had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Andrew Kane had scruples, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Patrick Corsing had formed an opinion, which he thought would not affect his judgment, and had no conscientious scruples. Upon being passed over to the defense, he said he was suffering from an old sore upon his leg which he had to dress twice a day, and feared confinement would increase his pain. He was challenged for cause by the defense on the score of health, and the challenge was sustained.

Albert Kreider had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

James M. Murtland was challenged because of opinion.

Edward Berneck had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Charles E. Kelly had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

William F Crowell had formed an opinion, which he feared would interfere with his judgment, and was challenged by the Court.

Thomas Dailey called—Said he had formed an opinion, but had dismissed it from his mind, and he had no scruples against capital punishment. Not challenged, and took his seat in the jury box.

The defense here challenged peremptorily Joshua P. Lukens, who had already been selected, thus leaving still a vacant seat in the jury box.

E. W. Brown had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Marmaduke Core, a Friend, had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

John Thornton had formed no opinion, and had no conscientious scruples. Challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Here the Crier announced that the venire was exhausted. Mr. Hagert stated that there was a name upon the Sheriff's list which had not been called, and desired that the talesman should be examined. It was found that the name was not in the Crier's box with the other names, and it was called by him at the direction of the Court.

The gentleman answered, and was about being examined as to his qualifications when an objection was made by the defense on the ground that his name had not been put into the box, as required by law, and the objection was sustained.

The Court here took a recess until a quarter past one o'clock, in order to allow the sheriff to serve attachments against a half dozen talesmen who had not appeared.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—United States vs. George W. Alexander. The argument on the motion for a new trial was begun this morning. It will be remembered that Mr. Alexander was convicted on a charge of malfeasance in office while Assessor of the Eighth Collection district of this State.

NISI PRIUS—Judges Sharswood and Agnew.—The argument list was before the Court this morning.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Colton vs. Thomas. The application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making use of the name of the "Colton Dental Association" upon his cards and signboard was granted.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Habeas corpus cases occupied the attention of the Court this morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 217, being an decrease of 35 during corresponding period of last year. Of these 114 were adults, 103 minors; 164 were born in the United States, 42 were foreign, 11 were unknown, 15 were people of color, and 12 from the country. Of the number, 2 died of congestion of the lungs, 7 convulsions, 34 consumption of the lungs, 9 inflammation of the lungs, and 6 marasmus. The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	6	Fifteenth	12
Second	10	Sixteenth	6
Third	9	Seventeenth	7
Fourth	12	Eighteenth	15
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	14
Sixth	2	Twentieth	19
Seventh	11	Twenty-first	2
Eighth	5	Twenty-second	7
Ninth	7	Twenty-third	2
Tenth	4	Twenty-fourth	3
Eleventh	2	Twenty-fifth	7
Twelfth	6	Twenty-sixth	9
Thirteenth	27	Twenty-seventh	12
Fourteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	1
Unknown, 12.			

POLICE ITEMS.—Michael Tannan, aged 13 years, has been held by Alderman Carpenter for stealing biscuits from Hartman's manufactory, on South Penn street.

Charles Linhold, aged 17 years, yesterday went into No. 1008 Parrish street, and was operating on the till when a gentleman stepped in and took charge of him. Alderman Massey bound him over in $600 bail.

John Whalen accepted an invitation to take a drink at a place on Bedford street. His friend laid down a $10 note. John picked up the old and substituted a $1 note. He was arrested and sent to prison.

James Henry was before Alderman Bonsall this morning for knocking down a man in a drinking saloon on Bedford street. After the hearing he was committed.

George Simon was taken into custody yesterday by Detective Levy, charged with stealing a lady's clock from the front of the store No. 134 N. Eighth street.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., President of the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., will preach the third of a series of sermons before the Young People's Association, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, to-morrow evening, December 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "Gospel Liberty." Dr. Samson is well known as a distinguished author and theologian, and we doubt not that many of our citizens will embrace the opportunity of hearing him on the above occasion.

A GRAND BALL.—On Monday evening a grand ball will be given at National Guards' Hall by the Keystone Council, No. 1, Stationary Engineers of Pennsylvania. The object of this organization is to enable owners of stationary engines to secure trustworthy and reliable engineers, and to assist practical engineers in finding employment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
SATURDAY Dec 19 1868.

Money continues moderately active. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were without change: the new issue sold at 100¾@100¾.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53¾, no change; Reading at 48¼@48¾, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 55½@55¾, a decline of ¼. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 66¼ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47¼ for Northern Central.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 111 was bid for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 58¼ for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 45 for Consolidation; 66 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	100⅛	100 sh Read R. c.	48¼
$2500 do. N. c. & l.	97½	100 do.	48¼
1000 do. 3 ex d.	100⅜	100 do. c.	48⅜
$1000 do. N. c. & l.	97½	100 do.	48⅜
$700 do. l. d.	100⅜	15 do.	48⅜
100 sh Penna R.	53½	200 do.	48 48¼
14 sh Leh V R.	55¾	100 do.	48 49⅜
1300 sh N Y & Mid. R.	18½	237 sh Fulton C.	5⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1 m s.	93¾	25 sh Gr & Coates	55
$100 City 6s, New	100⅛	50 sh Leh V scrip	55⅛
100 sh Read R.	b30 48 5s	46 sh Penn Nat Bk	
100 do.	b10 48⅛	Thursday	56
200 do.	b5 48⅜	72 sh Penna R.	53⅜

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh N Penna R.	53⅜	200 sh N Y & M.	4
79 sh Penna R.	53⅜	4 sh C & Am.	129½
48 do.	53⅜	20 sh Norrist'n	65¾
9 do.	53⅜	21 sh Mor C Pf.	55
200 sh Oil Cr & Al R.	b30 40		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	135¼	12 00 M.	135¼
11:30 "	135¼	12:40 P. M.	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do. 1864, 106¼@106¾, do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. June, 1865, 1 9 5@109⅝; do. July 1867, 109¾@109¾; 1868, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 104⅝@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 25. Gold, 135@135¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.—The Flour Market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition quoted yesterday, and only a few hundred barrels sold in lots for the supply of the wants of the home consumers at $5 25@5 75 for superfine, $6@6 75 for extras, $7 25@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family, $8@8 25 for Minnesota do. do., $9@10 75 for winter wheat do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 5@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of animation, and there is no demand except for prime lots from the local millers. Sales of red at $1 90@2 amber at $2 10@2 12, and 1000 bushels Kentucky white at $2 50. Rye sells at $1 80@ bushel for Western. Corn is in moderate request, with sales of old yellow at $1 20, and 5000 bushels new do. at 60@95c. for damp, and 98c. for dry, including 800 bushels from store at $1. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of 4000 bushels Western at 79@78c.

Bark is rather lower. Sales of 25 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $42.

THIRD EDITION

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A New Complication About the Peruvian Iron-clads.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The differences between our Government and Peru, growing out of the detention of the iron-clad fleet, are assuming a complicated character. The Havana, one of the tenders of the fleet, left New York as an American merchantman, with an American crew, under an American captain. On arriving at the mouth of the river she hoisted the Peruvian flag, and steamed up to the city. Habeas corpus was sued out for the discharge of the crew on account of the change of flag, and Minister Garcia y Garcia discharged the mutinous crew, and declined to respond to the writ. The captain refused to enter at Custom House, and to-day custom officers boarded the Havana, when Captain Gilchrist came forward, and, after he had been addressed as Captain Gilchrist of the United States steamship Havana, he was asked, "Why have you not entered?" "Because others attend to that." "What others? Only the captain or his first officer, in case of his absence, can attend to that." "Well," he replied, "we have changed. We are in the Peruvian navy now." "But you just answered for the captain of the United States steamship Havana." The captain repeated his remark about change of colors. Collector Fuller has demanded of the Peruvian officials production of the vessel's papers, showing by what authority a vessel clearing at New York as a merchantman for New Orleans can appear here as a vessel of war, and, not getting any satisfaction, will to-morrow seize the vessel, unless he receives contrary orders from Secretary McCulloch. The same difficulty occurred when the iron-clads cleared. Fuller was firm, but Seward harmonized matters. His Excellency Garcia pays no heed to courts, collectors, or marshals to carry his point, and unless McCulloch orders otherwise the vessels are to be seized to-day.

CUSHING.

His Mission and Its Objects.

A special despatch from Washington yesterday to the New York *Evening Post* says:—

Several inaccuracies having been made in the published statements concerning the negotiations for the right of way of the Isthmus of Darien Canal, the following facts will be found interesting:—

The negotiations have not been conducted here, but at Bogota, between the United States Minister and the Colombian Government.

There have been two sets of negotiations pending. First. The company formed to dig the canal applied in proper form to the Colombian Government for the concession of the right of way. Second. The United States interested itself in behalf of this company, and in order to secure the establishment of the canal, and to protect it, entered into negotiations for a treaty similar to the one recently signed between Nicaragua and the United States.

The negotiations have not, from some unexplained cause, made as much progress as our Secretary of State desired, and this condition of affairs decided him to send Mr. Caleb Cushing to Bogota with the necessary power to effect an early settlement of the entire question. The weather is very pleasant here this morning, and the ice is fast disappearing.

LYNCH LAW.

The Sister of the Renos Swears Revenge.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* of December 15, referring to the scenes following the recent lynching at that place, says:—

The outburst of grief ended, the quiet of despair settled upon the faces of the women. But not long did one of them remain under the burden. The sister of the three Reno brothers, an intelligent and handsome young lady, dried her eyes with her handkerchief—then, taking the grief-stained piece of linen, she placed it over the face of her brother William, who to the last declared his innocence; then she kneeled beside the dead man, and laid her left hand over his heart, and, raising her right one towards heaven, she took this terrible oath:—"Oh, my poor murdered brother, may God curse your sister if she avenge not your death terribly and fully. This I will do, so help me God!" What a tragic scene was this—the dark, strong walls on all sides, and the cold stone floor under her knees—the sable garments of the bereaved sister, the pale face turned upward, and the white hand pointing heavenward! What a tableau of death, despair, love, and revenge!

New York City Items.

The employes of the Custom House have been invited to contribute $1300 to procure portraits of Collector Smythe and Assistant Collector Clynch. It is proposed to have the portraits painted by an artist who holds a clerical position in the Custom House, and are to cost $600 each, and an additional $75 for the frames. The pictures, when completed, will decorate the Collector's room. The subscription paper was a surprise to the subordinate officers, who were unaware that any considerable number of them had met and resolved to have the portraits painted as a testimonial of esteem for their superiors, until they read the announcement on the printed heading of the subscription paper.

William Driscoll and Patrick Haggerty entered the liquor store of James Norris, of No. 647 Washington street, last evening, and soon became engaged in a difficulty with the bartender, John Tucker, during which one of the men caught a boiler of hot water from the stove and threw the contents over Tucker, scalding him very badly about the head and face. Tucker then seized a hatchet and dealt his assailants several blows on their heads, causing bad scalp wounds. The combatants left the store soon after the assault, and no arrests were made.

The Porto Rican Rebels.

According to advices received at Havana from Porto Rico, the sentence of death pronounced by a court-martial upon the leaders of the revolt which took place in that island in the month of September last had not been carried out. The parties, seven in number, were tried on the 17th ult., and sentenced to be garotted. On the 21st the Captain-General published a decree approving of the sentence, but subsequently, after taking the advice of his council, he commuted the sentence in the case of five of the condemned to one of penal servitude, doing so in his capacity of Civil Governor. In the case of the other two the execution of the sentence had been suspended pending a decision of the question of competent jurisdiction which had been raised on behalf of the accused.

New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money continues active at 7 per cent. at the minimum rate on call loans, with transactions at 7 per cent. in coin, and ½ and ¾ of commission paid on currency loans. The activity of the past two days is known to be to a degree artificial; it is stated that the locking up business has commenced again, and that it is in the interest of parties heavily short of the market who are forced to this measure in order to cover their shorts. This renewal of interference with the workings of the money market at the time of the quarterly statement would be sufficient to call the attention of Congress to the abuses attending the making it upon one day for all the banks, and they should promptly give the Controller the power to call for a statement from any bank on any such date as he may name, and omit the usual quarterly statement on the first Monday in January. At the present time a few millions withdrawn from circulation is the cause of great disturbance of all business interests, and is only of benefit to half a dozen heavy speculators, who are enabled to embarrass the business of the country for their own private gain."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Alaska and the Lobby—The Case of Georgia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Alaska Bribery Business.

Young, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* were examined to-day by the Committee on Public Expenditures in reference to the alleged corrupt expenditures of money in the Alaska purchase. Mr. Young testified that he received no money whatever, and knew nothing about its distribution, except what appeared in the newspapers.

The other correspondent's testimony was to the same effect, except that Noah, the correspondent of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, told him that he (Noah) had received $2000. It is understood that the committee are in possession of information which goes to show that certain members of the House received money, but the facts can be got at only by an examination of the Russian Minister. Secretary Seward was examined later in the day, but his testimony failed to prove that he knew anything about a corrupt distribution of the money, except that he gave the requisition on the Treasury for the amount of the appropriation. He knew nothing about the action of Baron Stoeckl or Mr. Bodisco. A large

Delegation of Georgians

were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, urging that such legislation may be passed as will defeat the action of the present State Government and throw out the Congressional delegation elect. A number of Georgians were in favor Mr. Edmunds' bill providing for a provisional government for that State.

The Late Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The charred hull of the steamer United States was towed here yesterday from the scene of the late disaster. The body of Mrs. Elia Jones, of Pensacola, Fla., was recovered from the wreck, and another body supposed to be Mrs. Brooks.

The Connecticut River Bridge.

HARTFORD, Dec. 19.—City Attorney Hamersly received to-day official notice that Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Shore Railroad Company from bridging the Connecticut river.

Naturalization Frauds.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Judge Pugh, of Columbus, was before the United States Commissioner yesterday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 19—Evening.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. U. S 5-20s, 74¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26½. Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 19—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands on the spot, 10⅝@10¾d.; to arrive, 10¼d; Orleans, 10⅞@11d. The sales have been 15,000 bales. Cheese buoyant at 69s. Tallow, 49s. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 19—Evening.—Cotton firmer, both on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 123f.; to arrive at 121f.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK Dec. 19—Cotton firmer; sales of 1000 bales at 25¾@25¾c. Flour dull; sales of 6500 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales of 35 000 bushels at $1 12@1 14 for old, and 97c.@$1 for new. Oats dull at 76@78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27. Lard dull at 16¾@17¾c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island 108¾; Reading, 96¾; Canton Co., 47¾; Erie, 39¾; Cleveland and Toledo 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116¾; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 133; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 96; Hudson River, 126½ 5-20s, 1862 110¾; do, 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s 105. Gold, 135¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109¾.

BALTIMORE Dec. 19.—Cotton very firm at 25. Flour dull, and market favors buyers. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn firm; prime white, 97@98. Oats dull at 76@80. Rye firm at $1 40@1 60. Pork firm at $27 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17; clear sides, 17¼@17½; shoulders, 14. Hams, 18. Lard active at 17¾@18.

DROWNED IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—This morning about 11 o'clock, as a number of lads were skating on the Schuylkill, above Fairmount dam, one of them, named George Krips, aged fifteen years, broke through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. His body was shortly after recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, at Twenty-third and Coates streets, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

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would respectfully call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their large and complete stock of English

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PEREMPTORY SALE.
SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, DESKS, WORK BOXES, TOYS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the largest assortment of superior silver-plated ware and cutlery offered this season, comprising waiters, tea sets, ice pitchers, fruit stands, covered entree dishes, castors pickle stands, butter dishes, jelly stands, cake and sugar baskets, urns, card plates, oyster tureens, syrup pitchers, kettles, egg stands, liquor stands, etc

CUTLERY IN CASES—One cabinet completely furnished with first quality and table plated ware, cases with sets of ivory and pearl handled cutlery, etc.

FANCY GOODS—Also fine China and Bohemian glass ware vases, toilet sets, and fancy goods, suitable for Christmas presents.

EVENING SALE.

The sale will be continued in the evening at o'clock, and will include an assortment of games, toys, writing desks, work boxes, fancy inkstands dolls ladies' companions, dressing cases, portfolios, watch stands etc 12 19 2t

PURE BUCKWHEAT MEAL, IN BAGS and barrels, for sale in lots to suit, by THOMAS ALLMAN, BROAD, above Race street. 1t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Troubles Between Greece and Turkey—A New "Erie" Movement.

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Complication.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Paris despatch of last evening, announcing the sinking of the Greek steamer Erosis at Syra by Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, is not officially confirmed. The latest despatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, mention that Hobart Pasha, at the request of the French Admiral in the Archipelago, would await orders from the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

☞ Although we issue a four-page supplement to-day, to accommodate the great pressure of advertisements upon our columns, we are still obliged to omit about four columns of advertisements in order that our readers may have the usual quantity of substantial reading matter. The following table of contents will show how varied and entertaining this is:—

Page 1.—The latest news by telegraph and mail; to-day's proceedings in the great Tweedhell trial, and other court reports; city, financial, and shipping intelligence.

Page 2.—Editorials on the leading questions o the hour; musical and dramatic notes.

Page 3.—The Career of Benjamin Disraeli; The new British Ministry and the Alabama claims; Dumas on the late composer, Rossini the condition of Abyssinia since the war; terrible tornadoes on the Mexican coast; general news summary.

Page 6.—Editorial selections from the leading journals of the country; foreign art items; our series column.

Page 7.—Summary of the latest religious intelligence.

Page 9 (Supplement).—A new Christmas poem by Tom Hood, editor of "Fun," entitled "Too Many Cooks;" a new Christmas story, by Mark Lemon, editor of "Punch," entitled "Aunt Grace's Sweetheart."

Page 10 (Supplement).—Conclusion of Mark Lemon's Christmas story.

How Will the Court Decide?

The constitutionality of the Legal-tender act was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, in banc, at Washington, last week, and rumors are rife as to what will be its decision. Correspondents, with that sagacity which they claim to possess, have informed the public of the sentiments of the Justices, although there were no better indications to judge by than the attitudes which their Honors assumed while listening to the arguments. As a consequence, public attention is directed to the subject, and the deepest solicitude felt as to the ultimate issue of the question. No one can wonder at this. Every man, woman, and child in this broad land is personally interested in the settlement of the question. The debtor knows that on it depends the question of the payment of his debts. The merchant konws that on it depends the existence of his credit. The farmer knows that on it rests the price of grain. The dealer of every kind and the purchaser of every sort feel that their relative credit hangs on the question, "Is the Legal-tender act constitutional?" Should it be decided otherwise, the balance of business would be destroyed. Supply and demand would lose their equilibrium. All sales would be at the option of the seller. No one could tell whether he had any means of purchasing bread unless he had a supply of gold. Let us imagine for a moment the effect in detail. We have a hundred dollars in greenbacks in our possession. We cannot tell whether these greenbacks will buy what we want or not. We may find the seller unwilling to accept them. Then we must pay according to the premium in gold. No longer will gold be forty per cent. above par, greenbacks will be forty per cent. below. Everything would fall with the currency and the whole land be placed at the mercy, of the gold speculators. How long does any one imagine it would take the speculators to run the premium up to two hundred? It would be done in a week, and with the success of these conspirators would come a financial panic and universal ruin. It would in truth be a violent resumption of specie payments. It would be an immediate and involuntary resumption, and one for which the country is not prepared. Every mortgage would become at once valuable only according to the fluctuation of gold, and throughout the whole land would go up a cry which would indicate a terrible financial "crash." We do not over-estimate in predicting such a result. It would be attempted by that interested, and we have no reason to doubt that it would succeed.

Hence it is that of all the questions at present occupying the public mind, there is none in which it feels so deep an interest as in the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. Is it probable that the woes we have depicted will come upon the land? We do not hesitate to answer no, and for two very good reasons. First, it is possible that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court think the law constitutional, and will so decide. The case in its favor is very strong, and with the evidence of the past before them the Judges will lean towards its constitutionality. The opinion prevails that a majority of them will so decide. If such should be the case, of course no commotion would result. Secondly, they may think it unconstitutional, but if they do they will not say so. It is an established custom of the Supreme Court not to precipitate the country into a convulsion by any of its decisions. As the highest law tribunal of the land, it does not recognize the practice which justice compels inferior courts to obey. It does not give an adverse decision which will do public injury, even if that adverse decision is according to technical law. It adopts the alternative of thinking over the matter, so that while the ultimate decision is that which is dictated by law, still the time of that decision is so remote that when it comes the danger to the country will have passed away. This it did in regard to certain of the Reconstruction laws, and this it will do again, if it be of the opinion that the law is unconstitutional. The Judges recognize clearly the commotion they could create, and, being conservative in all their feelings, they will not overturn the social edifice by any act of theirs. Some day in the future, when the gradual approximation of gold and greenbacks makes such a decision of little importance, except in theory, they will give their decision, and the people will feel a sort of speculative interest, and that is all. Nor will there be in such a line of conduct any wrong. The law in question was the offspring of necessity. The nation could not, when the Legal-tender act was passed, pause to investigate its concurrence with the act and the sentiments of Fletcha or Coke. The cry of necessity forced the law through. It was a blow at traitors, who were seeking to destroy the national credit, and it was successful in its object. The people accepted it in good faith. They have acted under it, until it is so ramified throughout the whole system as to be part of its life. To overthrow it now would be to injure that life. We therefore both anticipate and commend an indefinite postponement of the decision, should the Court not find it consistent with judgment to decide the law constitutional.

Wealth and Poverty.

The actual wealth of the Rothschilds is probably not known even to themselves. It is reported, however, that the late Baron Rothschild was worth, in round numbers, four hundred millions of "dollars, and that he was greatly regretted by the poor of his neighborhood." It is to be hoped, for his own credit that his charities were such that the poor will indeed feel that they have lost a benefactor. The respensibilities of a man having control of such an amount of money are great, and it only too frequently happens that the possession of great wealth increases the desire for more, and that the man who could part with a million without inconvenience to himself and without seriously diminishing his accumulations, is less willing than others of more limited opportunities to remember the claims of the poor of this world. The policy of the Rothschilds has been to keep their wealth in their own family, and this is the general European policy, based on the feudal principles of primogeniture. That such immense fortunes as that of the late Rothschild prove the tendency of modern civilization to be in the direction of the concentration of wealth, we do not think, for, as the matter appears to us, the influence of modern civilization is in the other direction. The feudal principle, by which the eldest son alone inherits, has produced the effect of concentrating wealth in the hands of a comparatively few persons, and the result is the extremes of poverty and riches which are to be seen in Europe. In this country a man spends his life in accumulation, but on his death it is divided among the different members of his family, who very frequently dissipate it in a few years, and the result is that we have an average of wealth, which on the whole is undoubtedly the most beneficial for society. The concentration of wealth is an impossibility in the United States at present, and we believe and hope that it always will be an impossibility. The influence of the United States in regard to this, as well as other matters of political and social economy, is making itself felt more and more every day in Europe; and we doubt not but that the time will come when the laws of primogeniture will be done away with, along with other remnants of a system that was good in its day, but which is now a drag upon modern civilization. The evils to society at large from a few persons having control of a large proportion of the wealth are so great, that it is not to be wondered at that enthusiastic reformers should sometimes propose to restrain the accumulation of property beyond certain points. The evil, however, is one that cannot be remedied by legal enactment, and it can only be regulated by a general policy of justice to all like that which has been adopted in this country. No system, however, will do away with poverty; and it is therefore the more incumbent on men of great possessions like the Rothschilds to remember the poor, and to dispense large proportions of their wealth in acts of charity.

Wendell Phillips has been lecturing in New York on "The Lost Arts." Doubtless the erratic orator made the subject interesting. If Wendell would devote himself to the lost arts entirely, and abandon his abuse of the living arts, we think he will get along much more comfortably than he does, and he would certainly accomplish some little good in the world. One of the lost arts to which he should devote some little attention is that of speaking well of somebody besides himself.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

Ole Bull will give afternoon and evening concerts at the Academy of Music to-day. He will be assisted by several favorite artists, and most agreeable entertainments may be expected. The matinee will commence at 2:30 P. M.

At the Chesnut James Robinson and the French Circus Troupe will appear for the last times this afternoon and evening. On Monday a new troupe will appear.

At the Arch the *Stranger* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Mrs. Haller," and the comedy of the *Honeymoon*, with Mrs. Drew as "Juliana." This is a fine Saturday night bill.

On Monday and Tuesday *A Lesson in Life* and *Barbe Bleue* will be given; and on Wednesday Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be produced.

At the Walnut Mrs. D. P. Bowers will conclude her engagement this evening. The dramas of *Mary Stuart, Guy Mannering*, and *Jonathan Bradford* will be performed. The drama of *The Grange Girl* will be performed on Christmas afternoon and evening. This play is said to be full of fine effects, and every effort will be made to put it on the stage in first-rate style.

At the American there will be performances this afternoon and evening.

At the Theatre Comique the Gregory Family will appear afternoon and evening for the last time.

On Monday the Pyne & Galton Comic Opera Troupe will commence a season. This troupe has appeared in New York and other cities with much success, and their performance of the works of Offenbach and other composers are very highly spoken of. The sale of seats will commence to-day at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut Street.

The Celebrated Orchestra of Theodore Thomas, added to Carl Sentz's and Mark Hassler's combined forces, will give us this evening, at Musical Fund Hall, a grand musical performance. Mr. William Stoll, Jr., a favorite young violinist, will execute a solo by Rodi, and Miss Markstein, a child pianist of thirteen years, will perform one of Liszt's most difficult compositions. The great feature of the evening will be the "Reformation" and "Unfinished" Symphonies of Mendelssohn and Schubert, and the Rienzi overture by Wagner.

A Grand Concert will be given at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening next by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, who will be assisted by Mme. Josephine Schimpf, Miss Orlina A. Cunnington, Carl Wolfsohn, Rudolph Hennig, Jean Louis, George F. Bishop, Hugh A. Clark, and others. The entertainments given hitherto by Mr. Harkins have been most enjoyable, and a fine programme will doubtless be presented on Tuesday evening. Tickets, one dollar, may be obtained at the principal music stores.

Mr. John B. Gough will deliver his lecture on "Curiosity" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.**—Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D.D., will preach a sermon especially to Young Men To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at the GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, RACE Street, below Fourth, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Protestant Christianity and the Young Men of our Country." Seats reserved for Young Men. Medical Students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **REV. G. W. SANSOM, D. D.,** will preach before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, At 7½ o'clock. Subject—GOSPEL LIBERTY. 1t

☞ **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Second of the Series of Sermons on the Significant Quotations of Scripture, To-morrow Evening. Subject—"The Gift of God—Who is This?"

☞ **PRINCETON CHURCH, CORNER** of THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Avenue, West Philadelphia.—This church having been thoroughly refitted, will be reopened for Divine service To-morrow, December 20. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Rev. WM. HENRY GREEN, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach Morning and Afternoon.

☞ **HEIDELBERG REFORMED** CHURCH, N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, entrance on Broad street.—Services To-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. J. A. LANDIS. Sunday School at 2:30 A. M.

☞ **DR. WILLITS, PASTOR AT WEST** ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

☞ **REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS WILL** preach To-morrow Morning and Evening in the BROAD AND OXFORD CHURCH. Third Sermon at 7½ P. M. of the Series on God speaking to man.—"The Constitution of the Soul."

☞ **N. M. PRICE, PASTOR OF LU**THERBAUM, TWELFTH and OXFORD.—7½, "Let Us Have Peace!" How?" At 10½, "Christmas! Shout for Joy!" Pews free.

☞ **NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBY**TERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev PETER STRYKER, D. D. Strangers are welcome.

☞ **THE HOME OF YOUTH.—REV. DR.** MARSH will continue his series of Sermons on "Home Life in the Bible," in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

☞ **REV. R. W. HUMPHRISS WILL** preach To-morrow in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE

OF

JAMES DIXON & SON'S

CELEBRATED SHEFFIELD

SILVER PLATED WARE.

French Artistic Bronze Groupes, Figures, Clocks, Etc. Etc.,

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Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings and Evening,

AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

Sale without reserve.

B. SCOTT, Jr.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL ROLLS, etc.

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FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

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DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

ABOVE SPRUCE.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

One invoice of those beautiful Satin Damask Table Cloths, in rich designs, 2¼, 3, 3¾, 4, and 4½ yards long, the cheapest ever offered in the city.

1com Table Linen, 1¾ yds. wide, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1.

Fine Bleached Table Damask, 1¼ yds. wide, 75c.

2 yds. wide fine Bleached Table Damask, 87½c.

8-4 Turkey Red Table Damask, best make, $1 65.

All-linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, 25c.

Beautiful Damask Towels, 31, 37½, 50, 75, and up

Barnsley Linen Towels, red and blue damask borders; bargains.

Splend'd Damask Napkins, only $1·50 per dozen.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

All-linen Hdkfs. 6¼, 10, 12½, 20 to 60c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., bargains.

Plain Embroidered Colored and Mourning Bordered Hdkfs.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.

Gents' Merino Shirts 50, 75c. $1, $1·25, to the finest.

Ladies' Merino Vests, 87½, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $3.

Ladies' silk embroidered genuine Balbriggan hose, all sizes, 87½c.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Underwear.

Best imported heavy English half hose, 37½c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

All wool Blankets, from $3 to $20 per pair.

All wool Flannels, 25, 35, 45, 50c. to $1·25.

Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannel, 50c.

Canton Flannels in every grade 12½ to 40c. 1t

H. STEEL & SON,

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

FANCY SILKS.

LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES.

PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS.

CLOSING OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

$3 Black Ground Silks, Colored Figures, reduced to $1·50.

$2·25 Colored Silks reduced to $1·75.

$2·50 "Eagle" Poult de Soies reduced to $2.

$2·50 Corded Silks reduced to $2.

$3 Corded Silks reduced to $2·25.

$3·25 Taffeta Silks reduced to $2·50.

$4·50 Taffeta Silks reduced to $3·25.

RICH PRINTED FRENCH FLANNELS.

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FINE DRESS GOODS,

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SUITABLE FOR HANDSOME HOLIDAY GIFTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 1t

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North NINTH Street,

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.

Gents' Hemstitched, Hdkfs., 50, 62½, 75c., and $1.

Ladies' Mourning Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Cluny and Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Silk Hdkfs 50, 62½, 75, 85c. $1, $1·25, $1 50.

Gents' Silk Ties and Black Silk Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.

Portemonnaies, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 65, 75c., to $1 50

Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, etc.

WAX DOLLS

500 dozen Wax Dolls, from 20c. to $3.

200 dozen Wax Dolls, 20c.

100 dozen Wax Dolls, 50c.

100 dozen Wax Dolls, 75c.

Wax Dolls at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 $1·62½, $1·75, etc.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Goods, all sizes.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25c., etc.

Choice styles Calicoes, Delaines, Armures, etc., etc.

Water-proof Cloakings, etc., etc.

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No. 223 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Open till 9 P. M. during the week. 1t

MARSEILLES TOILET SETS, 31 CENTS A Set. Opened this day one case, 200 dozen sets 50 per cent less than usual price.

GENTS' COLORED BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Just received 60 dozen ready hemmed, very fine, at $6 a dozen; same Hdkfs. have been sold recently by the importers at $7·50 a doz. in.

NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.

Just received several hundred, very cheap and pretty.

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12 16 14t

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Another prize fight is to come off in Virginia next week.

—General Rosecrans has reached Mexico and been cordially received.

—Earthquake shocks have been experienced in different parts of Mexico.

—General McCook, our Minister to the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in San Francisco.

—Governor Swann has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the murderer of Love.

—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton yesterday resumed his practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

—The Louisville and Cincinnati mail line of steamers henceforward will refuse petroleum for freight.

—George W. Holland, of Harrisburg, while attempting to cross the Susquehanna on the ice, broke through, and not being discovered for some time, was so badly frozen that he died in a brief period after his conveyance home.

—Governor Wise's farm, in Princess Anne county, Va., has been restored to him by the Government. The owner of Libby Prison is also to be paid three years' rent for the use of that building by the United States authorities.

—In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for a provisional government in Georgia; Mr. Abbott, a bill to pay claims of loyal southerners; and Mr. Morton, a bill appropriating $125,000 for a site for a new Executive mansion. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against the bill requiring certain guarantees from the lately Rebel States. The resolution of sympathy for Spain, offered by Mr. Sumner, was passed.

In the House, the Pension bill, appropriating $23,270,000, was reported, and made the order for Jan. 5. Various bills and resolutions were introduced. The credentials of J. W. Menard (colored) as Representative elect from Louisiana, were presented and referred. A bill was passed extending the provisions of the Homestead act to soldiers' orphans under twenty-one years of age. The Senate bill relieving political disabilities of South Carolinians and others was concurred in.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON Dec. 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury denies the truth of the report that the Government has determined to recall Earl Mayo from India.

The *Times*, in an article on the recent proceedings in the American Congress concerning the national debt, fears that ambiguity of purpose is apparent in the resolutions against repudiation, and argues that if the world was certain the United States would surely pay the interest on the national debt in gold, as England and France do, the annual burden of the country might be reduced one-half. England pays no more interest in the aggregate than the United States, although her debt is twice as large.

The *Standard* this morning exults in the completion of the postal treaty between England and the United States as a triumph of the Tory party, and declares that the benefits conferred upon mankind by the convention are immeasurable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—French official journals say the changes in the ministry are a confirmation of the Emperor's programme of policy, which is liberal at home and pacific abroad.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Times*, in an article on the impending war in East, holds that Greece is the aggressive party because she ordered her vessels to fire upon the Turkish men-of-war who might attempt to overhaul them. The *Times* thinks the powers will bring such pressure to bear upon the Athenian government that peace will be speedily restored.

The *Standard* and the *Star* both attribute the outbreak in the East to the obstinacy of the European powers in maintaining the *status quo* of the Ottoman empire.

A despatch from Constantinople charges the Greeks with commencing hostilities. It asserts that in the recent naval encounter the Erosis fired the first shot. The Turkish man-of-war returned the fire with effect, and the Erosis put on all steam and ran into the harbor of Syra. The despatch adds that the Erosis was struck several times, and her mast and smoke-stack were badly damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The following despatch, dated Corfu, December 16, has been received here: The government of Athens has called out the military resources of the country, and the mobilization of the militia has been ordered. A battalion of students is forming at Athens, and ten battalions, composed of Greek subjects of the Sultan, have been enrolled. It is said the command has been offered to Garibaldi. An instant invasion of Epirus is loudly urged.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Midnight.—The following is the latest news from the East:—

The Greek government has despatched two men-of-war to Syria, to demand of Hobart Pasha that he shall not obstruct the free entrance of the harbor.

Foreign war vessels are at Syra, belonging respectively to the French, British, and Russian navies.

Hobart Pasha does not attempt to blockade Syra. He has already allowed two Greek ships to enter the harbor.

Letters from Athens, dated December 10, represent that the city was a scene of a great popular animation. Bands were flocking from the interior and parading around the city. Great bitterness of feeling was shown against the admiral of the French fleet in the Piræus, who was extremely unpopular on account of the energetic demands he has made on the Greek government to preserve peace.

PARIS, Dec. 18—Evening.—It is rumored that the Turkish Admiral Hobart Pasha followed the Greek steamer Erosis into the port of Syra, and sunk her.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The *Patrie* has a special despatch reporting that Turkish ships have been sent to Greek waters to establish a blockade, and Turkish troops are collecting on the Greek frontier to prevent volunteers from making incursions into Thessaly and Macedonia.

PESTH, Dec. 18.—The people of Hungary have presented an address to M. Deak, thanking him for his services to the country.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The *Moniteur* regrets the breaking out of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and hopes that common action on the part of the great powers will shorten the duration and circumscribe the consequences of the rupture.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—It is officially announced that the Sultan has resolved to enforce his demands on Greece. Four frigates sailed yesterday for the Archipelago.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Navarre, and several persons implicated have been arrested.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The Advice, from Antwerp for St. John's, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew was saved, and have arrived at this port. [Note.—The Advice, as the cable reports it, is supposed to be the barque Advance, Captain Vickers, which sailed from Antwerp, November 18, for St. John's.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The steamer Columbia, which sailed from New York November 26 for Glasgow, has not arrived, and apprehensions are entertained for her safety. Heavy premiums are demanded for insurance risks on the vessel.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Emperor and Empress to-day visited Queen Isabella.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 18.—There was a heavy shock of earthquake here to-day, but causing no damage to life or property.

HAVRE, Dec. 18—The market for cotton closed unchanged.

PARIS Dec. 18.—The Bourse closed weak. Rentes declined to 69f. 7c.

DISASTER.

Terrible Tornadoes on the Mexican Coast.

Mazatlan Cor. San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 7.

The late storm in Mexico is said to have been the most severe experienced there for the last seventy years, lasting from the 16th to the 19th of October. Its course appears to have been from St. Lucas, California, running to La Paz, Carman Island, Loreto, Guaymas, and as far north as Hermosillo, and to the south as far as Alamos, extending back into the Sierra Madre Mountains. The La Pura Mining Company's mill is said to have been entirely washed away, and other mining companies had suffered. The principal towns and pueblos on the river Yaqui and Mayo were entirely destroyed by freshets. Twenty houses were washed away in Loreto, but no lives were lost, as the people took refuge in the church. The town of Alamos has only six houses not damaged in the place, all the rest that are left being more or less injured. Over one hundred houses, with their beautiful orange orchards, flower gardens, and grape vineyards, were entirely swept away. The residence of Dr. Hill, with his apothecary store, is so entirely obliterated that nothing is left to mark the spot where it stood, while the river which previously ran east of his place, now divides one portion running west, down one of the principal streets of Alamos. At last accounts thirty-three persons had lost their lives by the falling of houses and drowning, and many others were missing, besides a large number of valuable horses and mules. The number of Indians lost was thought to be very large. There appears to have been little or no danger at Mazatlan, notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary. At La Paz the heavy rain had caused roofs to fall in, and had done much damage to the crops. Several small craft had been driven ashore, and the Mexican war steamer Juarez was high and dry in a small bay near to La Paz. The barque Harrison had been dismasted during the gale, but managed to reach Guaymas in safety.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

The following advices from Europe by steamer are in addition to those published by us yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Conservative Premier's Career—What is Expected of Him and His Party.

From the London Times, December 1.

If Mr. Disraeli were to close his political career to-day, it could not be said, and he certainly would not himself think, that he had been an unsuccessful man. He has attained his highest ambition; and how few can boast as much! No hostile majorities, to the very end of his life, can prevent him from having been Prime Minister of England. He has been sent for by his sovereign; he has formed an administration; he has witnessed the envy of his friends and the still more delightful animosity of his foes; he has established confidential relations with royalty, he has snubbed a Lord Chancellor; he has created a duke and an archbishop—in short, he has concentrated into a few months all that is most exquisite in human greatness. Unless we are very much mistaken, Mr. Disraeli is only about to begin afresh. For the first time in his career, he is in an independent position. Before 1866 he was the spokesman of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, but not the leader of the party. It was understood that Lord Derby was supreme—that the allegiance of the Tories was given to him, and that Disraeli was only his lieutenant. By this arrangement did the great Tory people falsify their principles or their pride, and reconcile themselves to being spoken for by Disraeli. Even with all this there was every now and then an attempt to displace him, and one respectable conservative or another would assume a confident and official tone, indicating that he was now a recognized leader of the opposition. It has been amusing to see how they have all faded and receded one after another into the Tory mass. Mr. Disraeli has looked forth on his opponents from a background of disappointed rivalry, and many people believed that when Lord Derby withdrew the Tories would rather acquiesce in defeat than give the honor of victory to their new general. Lord Derby has, no doubt, behaved honorably by his lieutenant, and given him a moral support which has disarmed the jealousy of the party. But with all this Mr. Disraeli's official position has been a false one. No one knows better than himself that a Minister ought to be supported by a majority of the House of Commons. An extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances or the skill of a consummate tactitian may enable a Cabinet to live in the face of outnumbering opponents; but there is necessarily something undignified in such a position, and something unpleasing in the arts by which it is maintained. From all these drawbacks Mr. Disraeli will now be free. He is the acknowledged leader of his party, and, as that party is in a minority in the Commons, he will sit in his proper place, on the opposition bench. He was never before so free to direct the policy of his party; nor even when he was in office was he more likely to influence the action of Parliament. He and his Lord Chancellor are undoubtedly the foremost men among the Conservatives, and if they work together—the one in the Commons and the other in the Lords—they may exercise something of the same power which belonged to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Lyndhurst in the Whig days, after the Reform act. The diminished following of Mr. Disraeli cannot present a more discouraging appearance next week than the Tories of 1833 did when Sir Robert Peel first reviewed their thin and disconsolate bands. The Conservatives have lost in the present election—the verdict of the country has been against them on the question on which they staked power and reputation. But they have at least as much their opponents the advantage of union, and the knowledge that each man will obey all legitimate commands. Popular elections may always be trusted to destroy a "Cave," for the never-failing instinct of the electors is to choose a man who will vote for his party, and to condemn all shades of intermediate and indecisive opinion. The two parties will thus come face to face, with the vote of almost every man determined beforehand on the chief question of the day, but with a resolute minority ready to take advantage of any mistake in the general conduct of affairs. We do not dissemble the influence which the conservative leader and his party may exercise, because we feel that good sense and patriotic feeling on their part may facilitate the business of the country, while they may, if encouraged to perverseness and obstinancy, delay, if not defeat, many useful measures. In his new capacity, the country looks to Mr. Disraeli for something better than mere pertinacious opposition. He may add to his reputation as a party leader by clever tricks and guerilla successes, but as a statesman he will probably be esteemed according to the fairness and manliness with which he acquiesces in the passing of certain measures.

The Alabama Claims and the New Ministry.

From the London Times, Dec 5.

There would seem to have been some misconception of Mr. Johnson's position. It was understood that he was as fully empowered to represent the Government of the United States as Lord Stanley to represent our own Government. Of course, any agreement he might make would be subject to discussion in Parliament. But we had reason to believe that any arrangement agreed to by Mr. Johnson would be accepted and supported by his Government. In this we seem to be disappointed, and we appear still to have to deal with Mr. Seward himself. Such a result would be unfortunate; but we may still hope that Mr. Johnson's skill will greatly facilitate the discussion, and even should the Convention be disallowed, a great deal will have been gained. We have ourselves made a fair offer of submitting to arbitration, and the United States Government, having once cordially entered into our proposal, will feel that the differences between us are no longer such as to justify an attitude of hostility. Lord Stanley, perhaps, is chiefly to be condoled with in being disappointed of the honor of completing this long-desired settlement before his term of office expired. But the fault is not his, and he must always retain the credit of having done everything to deserve success. Should the difficulty be surmounted, the honor of the achievement will be due to him. It is unfortunate, indeed, that this doubt should have been raised at the very moment when the Foreign Office is changing hands. Some delay must necessarily be caused, and it is inconvenient that the thread of a complicated negotiation should have to be transferred at a critical moment. Lord Clarendon, on his accession to office, will find himself at once engaged in a difficult task. He brings however, ample skill and experience to his post, and we are confident that he will achieve a successful conclusion.

FRANCE.

Dumas on Rossini.

The following letter by Alexandre Dumas on Rossini is not only amusing, but so typical of the man and of the country, over in private life, that it is well worth reading. The communication is directed to the editor of the *Petite Presse* and begins, after a preliminary line or two, thus:

My letter is going to be all about Rossini and a dish of maccaroni, for which I am supposed to have fallen out with him.

In the first place, one cannot fall out with those one is not bound to by some tie or other; consequently not with those one has no sympathy for; and my situation with Rossini was such through life that I never spoke to him more than three times in forty years.

Our position in the literary and scientific world was such, however, that we could not be absolute strangers to each other; so that, some of my "Monte Cristo" subscribers having asked me to give them a good recipe for maccaroni—a thing I do not like and do not know much of—I wrote to Rossini, having reasoned thus with myself:—There is an illustrious man in this world who is a reputed gastronomist and he is an Italian. I will get a first-rate recipe from him for this maccaroni, and my subscribers will think a good deal of it. The letter I wrote to the composer of *Moses* and *The Barber* was as follows:—

DEAR GREAT MAN—You have, it appears, a splendid recipe for maccaroni. You who have done so much for the ears of your contemporaries should do something for their stomachs, and after having been blessed you will be adored. Yours, etc., A. DUMAS.

The following was Rossini's answer:—

I have indeed a marvellous recipe for maccaroni, but I keep it for myself and friends. Come and eat some next Tuesday, and you will comprehend that when a man has such a treasure he does not give it up to dilapidation. Yours,

ROSSINI.

I answered immediately:—

DEAR ROSSINI—I shall dine with you on Tuesday, but not on your maccaroni. It is a sense I have less, but I shall come to enjoy you and your wit and to see Olympe (Rossini's wife) again. I have still a vivid remembrance of her and of her beauty. DUMAS.

The following day I went to Rossini's. We were about four or five together. He was as delightful as ever, and the maccaroni came on instead of soup. It had a splendid success, though I ate none, and I was privileged not to do so on the faith of my second note. As to the rest of the dinner it was, frankly, very inferior indeed. On Rossini's refusal to give me the recipe I thought I would go and try to get it from his brother, who was cook to the Prince of Thoutfort; for I knew that even if he refused it I should get it from the Prince, who is a friend of mine. Meanwhile, however, I met Madame Ristori, who also assumed that her maccaroni recipe is the best. She offered to give me it. I accepted and I submitted it to my readers with the above details. As soon as people knew I had dined with Rossini I was assailed with questions. I could not say anything against a man whose bread and salt I had shared, so I only replied, "Rossini is not a real gourmand." Some time after I met him at the opera; he had heard my opinion of him and felt hurt, saying, "I gave you a family dinner, not thinking I ought to stand on ceremony with you."

"True," I answered, "but I thought that when Rossini dined alone he dined like a Rossini."

This reply caused a wider breach between us. Rossini was selfish, stingy, and malicious—three faults I can endure in my enemies, but which I cannot bear in my friends. He was, moreover, at least he used to say so, very lazy. I do not believe in laziness. I think it is only an excuse for incapacity; and, strange to say, Rossini never was lazy before Meyerbeer had so great a success in *Robert le Diable*. From that time his struggle began—not a struggle, though, but a duel, in which Rossini kept back. His friends say that, like Achilles, he kept under his tent; but it is not true. Achilles got under his tent to reappear stronger than before, more vigorous and more valiant; he reappeared to rout the Trojans, kill Hector and to drag him, bound to his chariot, round the walls of the city.

If Rossini did withdraw under his tent it was never to come forth again, to there make maccaroni, far from all, to write a will, in which he first gives to and then takes away from a poor valet the small stipend of fifty francs a month and some old clothes, finally sold by him to a peddler; and lastly, he daily uses an ivory syringe in order to increase its value on the day of its public sale.

You see, dear sir, that when a person has such an opinion of a man one cannot fall out with him, because one has never been attached to him. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

ABYSSINIA.

Condition of the Country Since the War—A New Emperor, and his Rival Claimants.

The following letter from Massowah, dated September 17, appears in the *Moniteur Universel*:—

Since the end of the English expedition the internal struggles which divide Abyssinia have broken out again with as much force as ever. It is true that the provinces crossed by the English party profited by its passage through them, and by the money which it left behind; but the number of rebels, whose occupation is pillage, has been since continually on the increase. Thus, it seems, the country has already cause to regret that the foolish acts of Theodorus, the only representative of Abyssinian unity, should have prevented the establishment of an order of things in default of which there is reason to fear a continuance of troubles and revolutions of which it is almost impossible to foresee the upshot. One of the three great provinces of Abyssinia, Ambara, is under the absolute sovereignty of Gobazie, who has taken advantage of the English expedition against Theodorus to extend his possessions.

Magdala, after having been burnt by the English, has been occupied by Mesdiat, one of the queens of the Wollo-Gallas, a Mahometan tribe. The escarpments of this fortress being natural, they could not be destroyed. Immediately after the city was taken possession of by Mesdiat, a rival, in the person of Queen Workit, set up claims, in which she was supported by the King of Choa. Workit is one of the two queens ruling over the Wollo-Gallas in the name of their sons, who are cousins. The frontier of the Wollo-Gallas tribe is Bechalo.

The country to the north of Bechalo, Lasta, and Jidjou were governed during the English expedition by the maternal uncle of Gobazie; but Tapis Ali has commenced to urge the rights which he pretends to have, through his mother, upon Lasta, and through his father upon Jidjou. This chief is popular in both these countries, but he is not in a position to resist the forces of Gobazie. On the other hand, the son of Theodore Mechacha, who is in revolt against Gobazie, has returned to Kwara, his father's country. Gobazie has not yet succeeded in suppressing this revolt, and his power has been seriously compromised in the southeast and northwest, but it is secure throughout the whole of Central Abyssinia.

Gobazie has rebuilt Gondar, the ancient capital, and has proclaimed himself Emperor under the name of Hazie Tecla Giorghis. He has recently addressed a letter to Lassa, King of Tigris, and sent him at the same time a present of several horses. This latter, who now resides at Adowah, received and responded to these overtures in a friendly manner. These relations have given rise to different interpretations. According to some, Gobazie has simply required of Lassa to make submission to him; according to others he has demanded of the King that he send an envoy with money to Cairo in order to obtain a bishop, and Lassa has refused to comply. Whichever may be true, the rainy season would not permit hostilities at present. Ambara, where grain is abundant, offers to Gobazie resources which he would not find in the Tigris; besides which it appears preferable for both rivals to remain allies for some time yet in order that they might be better able to resist the rebels.

In case war should break out in the future, more or less distant, it would take place under very nearly the following conditions:—Gobazie, whose army is devoted to him, and accustomed to fighting, has a strong cavalry force, but his troops are badly armed. The effective troops of Lassa are very numerous. He has a good supply of cannon and muskets, and he has the advantage of being near the sea. But in spite of his generous character and his proud courage, he is not yet completely master of his people. The Province of Tigris has not only been ravaged for several years past by grasshoppers, but is besides devastated by partisans who, in virtue of certain ancient customs, levy in kind contributions in grain upon the inhabitants, leaving many of them, frequently, without seed to sow.

In view of the nearly equal chances of the combatants, and of the sad state of the country, it is to be feared that civil war will, for a long time to come, continue to afflict this part of Africa, that has in former times enjoyed a civilization from which the present disorders prevent it from deriving any advantage.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7:20 MOON SETS.....10:05
SUN SETS.....4:34 HIGH WATER.....5:37

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
N. G. brig Auguste, Klindtworth, Hamburg, do.
Schr Surprise, Symmes, Charleston, C. E. Baker & Co.
Schr Scutkerner, Darling, Portland, W. Clark.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Ann Alice, Messenger, 10 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, 13 days from Londonderry, N. S., with iron, etc., to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from New York, with barley to captain.
Schr James Jones, Potter, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
City Ice Boat No. 1, Capt. Season, went down the river yesterday morning at 11 A. M., and returned at 4 P. M., having been as far as Chester without seeing any ice.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence for Altona, was off Deal 2d inst.
Ship Annie Thomas, Raymond, hence, at Falmouth 4th inst., for Antwerp.
Ship Excelsior, Brown, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.
Barque Maggie Putnam, hence, at Helvoet 2d inst.
Barque Frederick Gustave, Dinse, hence, at Antwerp 4th inst.
Barque Helene, Knuth, hence, at Flushing 4th inst.
Barque Vesta, Kolderup, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst.
Barque Gertrude, Atherton, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 24th Oct.
Barque Maria Margaretha, Dalen, hence, at Queenstown 2d inst.
Barque J. Cummings, Hockway, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia at Deal 3d inst., and anchored.
Barque Jenny, Hartman, hence, off Bremerhaven 2d inst.
Barque Gyda, Levold, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 3d inst.
Brig Wennah, Davis, at Portland 16th inst., from Salem.
Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, hence, at Salem 15th instant.
Brig Addie Hale, Dailey, and Kennebec, Nichols, hence, at Portland 17th inst.
Brig Annie Bachelder, Steelman, hence, at Marseilles 30th ult.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, hence, at Genoa 30th ultimo.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, hence, at St. Mary's, Ga., 8th inst., and was loading on the 13th to return.
Brig Roilerson, Scott, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Chas. McCarthy, Barclay, sailed from Buenos Ayres 8th Oct. for San Francisco.
Schr Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, hence, at Portland 16th instant.
Schr Sabao, Lamson, hence, at Newburyport 16th instant.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, hence, at Salem 15th instant.
Schr Jesse W. Bright, Plum, hence, at Salem 16th instant.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 15th inst.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 17th inst.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, hence, at New Haven 16th instant.
Schr Louisa, Nevens, having taken on board 250 feet of plank, sailed from Savannah 14th inst. for the Isle of Hope and the various batteries erected along the coast during the war, for the purpose of taking away the guns, etc., at those points, for shipment to Philadelphia, they having been purchased by parties in this city.
Schr Watauga, Laurance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown S. C. 13th inst.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Rich, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, S. C., 13th inst.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Schr Wm. F. Cushing, Cook, hence, at Galveston 8th instant.
Schrs George Conover, Robinson, and J. H. Marvel, Quillen, hence at Alexandria 16th inst.
Schr W. W. Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schrs Dick Williams and J. Wilson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.
Schr Jane Baker, Wilson, hence for Norwich, sailed from New London 15th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.—Of course, any present, however trivial, is worth acceptance as its value is not intrinsic, but is to be measured by the unseen jewels of sentiment that imagination invests it with. Still, one does not object to a present having a high intrinsic value. Where a woman knows he can afford it, she will not think the less of a present from her husband for its having cost from forty to two hundred dollars. Not a bit of it. Now, we have in our mind's eye just such a present as a true wife would like to receive from her worser half. Such of our own readers as would see it in a substantial form, may do so by stepping into the salesroom of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street. In one of their sewing machines, so perfect in their construction, and so easily adapted to every kind of work, we think that a genuine husband who loves his wife, and would, therefore, lighten her heart by lightening her household cares, will find just such a present as he ought to feel bound to give her at this season of festivity and gratefulness. The prices of the machines, which are marvelously simple, and require no mechanical skill to manage, are from fifty-five dollars upwards. Let every sensible father of a family buy one, and in six months it will save its cost in "weariness and vexation of spirit" alone.

TRENWITH PREPARED FOR THE HOLIDAY SIEGE.—Our enterprising friend Trenwith, who has through perseverance reduced or elevated (to suit the fancy) the profession of a newsdealer to a science, has his new store, under the *German Democrat* building, literally crammed with the choicest of reading. With the experience of a connoisseur Trenwith has gathered in only the best of serials, papers, novelletter, etc., and with such pleasing variety as to surely satisfy the most fastidious. In addition to all this (leaving out of special mention the great array of superfine Stationery, with all its necessary and ornamental concomitants), our friend has devoted a considerable portion of his establishment to the sale of Perfumes Aromatic Pomades, and Toilet articles. The present stock of goods on hand, all new and entirely first class, is replete with articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, and each held at prices so reasonable that no purchaser can feel the least dissatisfied with the bargains he has made. The attention of the public is solicited, the proprietor feeling assured that the very appearance of his stock and the low rates will be the weightiest of recommendations of them to patrons.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Whatever is neat, pretty, or fashionable in the way of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods can always be found at either of the stores of the Woelpper Brothers. Visit the principal store, No. 27 N. Eighth street, and you encounter throngs of buyers. Visit the branch store, No. 245 N. Ninth street, and you are in a place equally as crowded. In both stores piles, rows, and boxes of fancies meet your eyes. Do you want hose? Here it is to be had. Do you want neckties? Here they are in colors demure or brilliant. None leave the establishment of the Messrs. Woelpper dissatisfied. False representations need not be feared, nor any notion entertained that slow purchasers will be treated ungallantly. Go to either of the places, and singular indeed must be your taste if you do not find something to your fancy.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

GRAPE WINE FOR HOLIDAYS.—Speer's Port Grape Wine, raised in New Jersey, has for years been used for parties and weddings, and is so celebrated for the New-Year table, that the first families in London and Paris are not without it. Sold in Philadelphia by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut, and other Druggists generally. Also, Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY IN DRESS.
THE NEW COLOR OF MATERIAL
for
GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS,
Just received direct from
PARIS,
at CHARLES STOKES & Co's.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES can be supplied with the same old Speer's Port Grape Wine so long celebrated in this country and Europe for its purity and rich body. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut; and other druggists. Also, Thompson Black & Co., corner Broad and Chesnut streets.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.—Hoyt, No. 328 Chesnut street, will, until after the holidays, give his patrons the privilege of selecting any article in the various cases for a single dollar, no matter what it may be worth. Call in and see him.

A NEW FEATURE IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Every Garment made and offered for sale in the way of COATS,
PANTS, and
VESTS
at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, is made just as well and cut just as fashionable as *that made to measure*. Only the very best workmen and most artistic cutters employed at
No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Save one-fourth, one-third, one-half by going at once to No. 328 Chesnut street; all articles in Hoyt's cases at one dollar each. Go and make your selections early, before all the pretty things are gone.

MORE NOVELTY at No. 328 Chesnut street. Until after the holidays Hoyt will allow his patrons to select for single dollar anything (excepting clerks and fixtures) in the store. Go at once, before all the holiday goods are gone. Your choice for one dollar.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
and
CLOTHIERS,
Continental Hotel Building,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, December 21, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. Mellees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

PUNCH, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany* have come to hand. We are indebted to A. WINCH, No. 505 Chesnut street, for them. This gentleman has a varied stock of Foreign and American periodicals.

DIED.

SNELL.—On the 16th instant, PHŒBE SNELL, aged 68 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. E. Megonigle, corner of Fourth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 5 19

CARPETINGS.

SUBSTANTIALS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
CARPETS,
RUGS,
MATS,
HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
12 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. The regular Winter Quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 11, 1869.
Names of new pupils should be entered at an early day during the month of December.
J. E. WILLIAMS and CARL GAERTNER,
12 11 10t Directors.

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—J. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 14 3.*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Thompson to Master street, the said sewer to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and any excess to be paid by the owners of property.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1868.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 19 2t] Chief Commissioner of Highways.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Shakesperian Revival.
SIDDONS.
Five appearances
IN PHILADELPHIA
OF THE
GREATEST LIVING ARTISTE,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS,
who will be sustained by the entire Company from the
NEW YORK THEATRE,
including D. Harkins, W. Davidge, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., J. Dunn, F. Goodin, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Sallie Cole, etc. etc.
Commencing on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
CHRISTMAS (Friday) AFTERNOON,
ALSO CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26,
And
THE LAST TIME,
SATURDAY NIGHT Dec. 26
THE REPERTOIRE EXHIBITED
WILL INCLUDE
AS YOU LIKE IT,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER,
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
POPULAR PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE AND AMPHITHEATRE, 50 CENTS.
The sale of seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, December 22, at 9 o'clock. 12 19

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL
respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
AND
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERNOON,
Dec. 19, 1868,
assisted by the following favorite artists:—
Miss BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS P. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanyist.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.
Sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock.
CONCERT—Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE—Doors open at 1:30; commence at 2:30 P. M.
T. R. TURNBULL,
12 12 7t Business Manager.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS,
ROBINSON IN TWO ACTS,
and all the
GREAT TROUPE
IN A GRAND FAREWELL PROGRAMME.
Evening Prices 25 cents 50 cents, and $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
MONDAY—ENTIRE NEW CIRCUS TROUPE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
EXTRA CHANGE—DOUBLE BILL.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), Dec. 19,
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....Mrs. Haller
Aided by the Entire Company.
After which THE HONEYMOON, by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Monday and Tuesday next—A LES

CITY ITEMS.

We have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule now, as at all other times.

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present we have REDUCED ALL PRICES.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing, after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOW TO MAKE IT PAY FOR BOTH PARTIES.—It is positively laughable to see how ea'ious men attempt to account for the very low prices which are at all times current at Oak Hall.

Contracts for uniforms for the Post Office, for firemen, for policemen are awarded to Wanamaker & Brown because they furnish the same identical garments at prices below the lowest bid of other competitors, and people say, 'Oh, yes, that's very cheap, but they'll make it all up on their ready-made clothing." In the Ready-made Clothing Department, as thousands of our citizens who have tried all our leading clothing houses can testify, they sell at prices with which none can compete when the quality of goods and the general make-up is considered; and people say, "Oh, yes, that's all very well; but they will make it up in the Custom Department." In the Custom Department it is proverbial they give merchant tailors' work at ready-made clothing prices; and it is said that what they deduct here they add somewhere else—but where they add it no one can really tell; for every twenty cases you meet with of persons making good bargains, you do not find one who has, or even professes to believe, he has been charged anything above a very moderate and fair price.

Now the great thing to be marked in all this is the fact, admitted by all, *of low prices*. And the real explanation is simple enough. Any man can understand it, and, if he is honest, need not rummage his brain to find out "how they do manage to sell so cheap at Oak Hall." Here it is as plain as the nose on your face. Say one house sells $12 000 a day (more than which amount has been sold in a day at Oak Hall in but ordinary times), and makes a profit of ten per cent., or $1200, and another house sells but $5000 a day, and makes a profit of 15 per cent., or $900. The house doing the largest business makes the largest amount of money, you see, but at the same time charges its customers only a profit of 10 per cent., while the house doing the smaller trade has to charge a larger profit, 15 per cent., yet does not make so much money. If now you object on the ground of its costing so much to run such an establishment, it is enough to assert, what is easily enough proved, that the machinery and the running of such an immense concern as Oak Hall does not cost, in proportion to the amount of trade done, half so much as does a smaller house doing but half the trade—that is, if a small establishment has to add 5 per cent. on each garment for "store expenses" a larger one can make as great a profit by adding but three per cent., thus saving two per cent. to the customer.

This, then, to say nothing of the advantages which must accrue to a house buying so largely, is the explanation of the whole matter. Wanamaker & Brown started out with the idea of a *Popular* Clothing House, and it is admitted that they have so far realized their idea that they are sometimes even falsely called a *monopoly*, because they command such an unrivalled amount of business. That's their secret—it's out now, and all may take the benefit of it. They will do business on this same principle to the end, or until they have very different experiences from any that have come to them so far in their business career. So that every new customer who comes to Oak Hall does something towards the "low prices" which the people are marvelling about. And here's a nice little problem, which we would like to see the people try to solve practically. What is the very lowest figure to which we could enable Wanamaker & Brown to reduce their prices if we were all to buy our clothing at Oak Hall?

IT IS WONDERFUL how cheap goods are sold at Gay's China Palace, No. 1042 Chesnut street.

The stock was well selected by Mr. Gay in person, from the largest manufactories in Europe. The cause of their being so remarkably cheap is the great reduction of prices on the other side of the water. Business being very dull, all the manufacturers have large stocks on hand, and are willing to discount largely to effect sales.

Below we quote prices of a few staple goods. Fancy are at a still greater discount.

White French china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1 25.

White stone china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, 45 cents.

White French china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.

White stone china dining plates, 9½ inches per dozen, $1 50.

White stone china chamber sets, per set, $3.

Cut-glass goblets, per dozen, $2 25.

Blown-glass goblets per dozen, $1 50.

Cut-glass tumblers, per dozen, $1 25.

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS.—A large assortment of new goods for the holidays at Sheppard, Van Haringen & Arrison's store, No. 1008 Chesnut street. Where could you go to procure better goods at cheaper rates? Of course you have friends, and design giving them presents. If among their number there be—as there unquestionably will be—some head of a family, a man, the many mouths of whose children tax him to fill them with food, and whose other wants, consequently, in these hard times, pull hard upon his purse-strings, could you do him, his wife and little ones a greater favor than by bestowing upon them as a Christmas gift some of the articles they have so often envied as they beheld them in the windows of No. 1008 Chesnut street? There you will find piano and table covers richly, yes, gorgeously embroidered, fit to keep the scratches from the mahogany of a king. There are exhibited to you quantities of lace curtains, the delicate tracery of whose embroidery almost defies the eye to unravel, and bewilders it in its catching all the parts of the design. Marseilles quilts, whose warm colors and downy texture delight the gaze and invite to repose. Ah! but here's the thing, ye gents of fancy taste! What do you think of French embroidered shirt fronts? From across the water they come to you adorned by the swift fingers of pretty French *grisettes*—and once beaming beneath your vest, you are the noblest man that walks. Don't fail to secure some of the shirt fronts. Then come piles of extra premium blankets. Look at them. They swell before you in the color of the snow-flake, yield to your touch like the cheek of a maiden, and almost speak the words:—Wrap yourself in my embrace and try my warmth.' They're just the things for the cold nights now upon us. Upon the counters of the store, also, you come upon heaps of double damask table-cloths, from two to eight yards in length, unsurpassed in quality and style, and mountains of napkins, towels, etc., finer than which were never imported. In fact, anything you can desire in their line will be found at the establishment of Messrs. Sheppard, Van Haringen & Arrison, No. 1008 Chesnut street; so don't miss going there before you purchase at other places.

THE SALE OF THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION.—At the second sale of the D'Huyvetter paintings, last evening, the bidding was not very spirited, except in the case of "Taking It Easy," No. 144, by Henriette Ronner and D. Col, which brought $600. The other pictures sold very low. On Monday morning Mr. B. Scott, Jr. will sell, at his store, opposite to the Academy of Fine Arts, an assortment of Dixon's celebrated Sheffield Ware; also, fine French Bronzes, Figures, etc. These articles are all from a first-class Chesnut street house. This sale will afford fine opportunities to those who wish to purchase Christmas presents.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—a especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE!—It is a remarkable fact that all the "grand improvements" so frequently advertised by one and another of the various Sewing Machine Companies and their representatives, are in reality but slight approximations towards the high standard of the Willcox & Gibbs.

That there have been improvements made no one will deny; but in no particular has the "Standard" yet been reached. Two or three of the prominent machines have been rendered comparatively noiseless. The Willcox & Gibbs, however, is still denominated the "Silent Machine." Some have studied to simplify their machines, and not without marked results; but the Willcox & Gibbs is even yet distinguished for its simplicity. "Elasticity of stitch" is sometimes made mention of in advertisements, but in this the Willcox & Gibbs twisted loop-stitch is surely without a rival. "Symmetry of form," also "beauty and excellence of finish," are sometimes claimed for this or that machine, but the Willcox & Gibbs is universally acknowledged the very "perfection of mechanism."

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 957 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

For additional Religious Notices see Second Page.

REV. DR. BERG WILL PREACH in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH AND FILBERT streets, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½ evening.

PARTICULAR PROCLAMATION!

NOW is the time! We told you so. Never were clothes to be had so low.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TOLD you so, and tell you again—Plenty of clothes for boys and men!

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD!

WE'RE going to take stock! That is the reason We sacrifice goods at the present season.

WON'T BE UNDERSOLD!!

The public needn't again be told That we don't intend to be undersold!

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

HURRY along! Don't be afraid, We've marked things down for the Holiday trade.

A SUIT FOR EVERYBODY!

PRICES Reduced!!! Come and enjoy An elegant suit for each man and each boy!

A $30 Suit	reduced to	$22
A $ 8 Suit	reduced to	$15
A $25 Suit	reduced to	$18
A $10 Overcoat	reduced to	$80
A $25 Overcoat	reduced to	$18

NOW FOR THE BOY!"

The Boy's $12 Suit	reduced to	$8
The Boy's $15 Overcoat	reduced to	$11

Everything else in proportionate reduction.

COME AND SEE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

808 PITCHER'S, NOW **808**

TURNER BROS. & CO.,

NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

An Immense Variety for Young Folks and Grown Folks.

Toy Books, Juvenile Books, Annuals, Histories, Diaries, Poetical Works, Bibles, Prayers, Standard Authors, New Books, Plain, Colored and Illustrated, sold singly and in sets, in cloth, calf, Turkey, and velvet bindings.

Also, Stereoscopes, from 60 cents to $120.

Stereoscopic Views, 10,000 kinds, many entirely new. Planchette, the Great Mystery, from 75 cents to $8. Rogers' Groups, 21 kinds, five sizes. The new set of Seasons, $3. Photograph Albums, many new styles; also a splendid stock of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS,

Many entirely new in this country, all sizes, framed and unframed, all selling

AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,

(Formerly PITCHER'S),

808 CHESNUT Street. 808.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES. 12 19 5t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

An elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry of the newest styles, and much below the prices the same goods can be bought for in the large stores on Chesnut street. Compare goods and prices, and you will be convinced.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our assortment of

Sleeve Buttons and Studs,

Which, in style quality, and price

DEFY COMPETITION,

AT

JOHN C. KELLEY'S,

No. 33 South EIGHTH Street,

12 19 5t Above Chesnut street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets. Skating elegant—ice strong and smooth. Take Market or Walnut street Cars. Admission, 25 cents. 1*

NEW AND USEFUL DOMESTIC UTENSIL,

JENKINS & TONGUE'S

Patent Mincing Cleaver

FOR KITCHEN USE.

This Cleaver, besides the usual Cutting Edge on the lower side, is furnished with a *Circular* Edge on the front end, adapted to chopping or mincing in a bowl, for which a separate cutter has heretofore been used. It thus answers a double purpose. The blade is entirely of polished steel, about six inches long, and the whole weighs about a pound—a size well suited for women's use, and it will be found a valuable addition to the implements of the cooking department.

Manufactured solely by

JENKINS & TONGUE, Patentees,

Nos. 33 and 35 RICHMOND St., Phila.

Two Qualities.

For sale at the Hardware and House-furnishing Stores.

A. B. SHIPLEY & SON, Agents,

No. 503 COMMERCE St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden to manufacture any Cleaver with a circular cutting edge on the front end. 1*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHROMOS, FROM 50 CENTS TO $30.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PORTFOLIOS,
PORTEMONNAIES,
DESKS,
PEN-WIPERS, ETC.

ALSO,

FINE STATIONERY.

PRAYER BOOKS, GIFT BOOKS,

And a large assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS for sale at [12 19 3t

Mrs. J. Hamilton Thomas',

No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

EXORBITANT PRICES! EXORBITANT PRICES! EXORBITANT PRICES!

The rule at most RESTAURANTS now always is to charge

EXORBITANT PRICES

For edibles and bibibles, but such is NOT THE STYLE AT

JACKSON'S RESTAURANT,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH,

Where the BEST XXX ALE IS ONLY FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

THE BEST OYSTERS TEN CENTS A PLATE.

THE BEST AND BIGGEST STEWS TWENTY CENTS.

FRIED TWENTY CENTS A HALF DOZEN,

And every thing else in the same proportion.

REMEMBER JACKSON'S RULE,

To Dispense Nothing but the best, and that too at the LOWEST PRICES.

HIS BILL OF FARE is as large and varied as any in the city, and MEALS ARE FURNISHED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JACKSON,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,

12 19 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best

MINCED MEAT

in the market.

This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tf

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

The Best and only Reliable!!

NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!!

The Quantity Sold and Selling the Best Challenge!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION!

TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. 12 5 17t 4p

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

OPENING OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS.

WORKS OF ART.

Elegant Bronze Groups, Figures, Vases, Statuettes, etc.

Alabaster Hebe Vases, Vestibule Ornaments, etc.

Handsome carved marble copy of Canova's, Dancing Girl.

Fine Carrara marble bust, Bashful Venus.

Fine Carrara Pastoral Group, from the Antique.

Beautifully carved Castellina Stone Group, "Paul and Virginia."

Finely carved Figures, Tragedy and Comedy.

Agate Hebe Vases, Armarmo Hebe Vases, and finely carved Carrara Marble Psyche of Canova.

Elegant carved figures, Dancing Venus, etc.

Superb Bronze Groups, "Mazeppa and Antlope."

The above goods were purchased at the Auction Sale of Viti Brothers, and will "be sold at less" than

"HALF GOLD COST."

Also, Handsome "Jardanieres" (French Flower Stands), on Gilt and Ebony Pedestals.

HANDSOME FANS. HANDSOME FANS.

An invoice of VIENNA FANS, painted on Silk. An entirely new article. A charming present.

Also, Gilt Stick Fans, White and Black.

1000 Silk Fans, all colors, at very low prices.

100 Children's Colored Silk Fans at 69c.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES,

Point Lace Collars, from $17 to $7 50, from auction.

Lace Barbes, Veils, Coiffures, etc.

1000 Lace Collars at 37½c.

250 Real Valenciennes Hdkfs., $2 25 to $4 00.

75 Elegant do., $5 to $10. Some ELEGANT GOODS.

300 Cluny and Imitation Point and Val. Handkerchiefs, 62c. to $1 25.

200 dozen Hemstitched all Linen Hdfs., 25c.

FINE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS. STITCHED AND CORDED.

CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDER HDFKS., 12½ to 12c.

Gents' Fine Hemstitched and Colored Border Hdfs.

Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs., 15 to 56c., cheapest ever offered.

Gents' English Cloth Gloves.

Gents' Finest Kid Lined, imported.

Misses' and Children's Fine French Gloves, elegant colors.

5000 yds. Dress Goods, reduced to 25c.

Handsome Striped Poplins, 31 to 38c.

Fine French Plaid Poplins, 75c.; reduced from $1 50.

Fine Silk Umbrellas.

Paragon Frame Umbrellas.

Would invite special attention to the above lines of Goods, as they comprise many novelties.

Very desirable and useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS at very moderate prices.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

12 19 4t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bankrupt Stock of Dress Goods.

I will open this morning from a New York Bankrupt Sale, several lots of

DRESS GOODS,

including

ROUBAIX POPLINS at 25c. per yard, that I assure my customers cost the importer over 50 cents in gold.

25c. FOR AN ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS PLAIN, FIGURED, STRIPED GOODS, SILK AND WOOL GOODS.

ALL GRADES OF DRESS GOODS, Cheap, 12½c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 12½c.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, Wide Sheetings, Williamsville and Wamsutta Muslins at Wholesale prices, 25c.

NEARLY YARD WIDE WOOL FLANNELS.

ALL GRADES OF WOOL AND DOMET FLANNELS.

BLANKETS—Several Cheap Lots.

W. ATKINSON,

No. 221 N. Ninth Street,

1trp ABOVE RACE.

SUITABLE ARTICLES

For Presentation to Gentlemen.

FANCY SCARFS AND NECKTIES.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
FANCY BORDERED LINEN HDKFS.
EAR MUFFS AND MUFFLERS.
WRIST COMFORTERS, OF SILK AND WOOL.
SILK SUSPENDERS.
SHIRT STUDS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS.
DRIVING GLOVES, ETC. ETC.

The above may be had in great variety and at very low prices at

LINFORD LUKENS'

GENTS' FURNISHING BAZAAR,

No. 43 S. EIGHTH Street,

Above Chesnut street. 12 19 3t

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S

CELEBRATED

CONFECTIONS,

And a Large Assortment of

FANCY BOXES,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ALSO,

FRUIT CAKES,

POUND CAKES, ETC. ETC.

PARTRIDGE'S,

No. 15 N. EIGTHH Street

AND

NO. 19 S. EIGHTH Street,

1 rp PHILADELPHIA.

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.).

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BELOW CHESNUT.

Have now on hand one of the Largest and Finest Assortment of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the Approaching Holidays.

Finest quality Dehesa Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.

Finest quality London Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.

Finest quality Loose Muscatel, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins.

New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmasan, Sage, Cream, Young America, Pine-Apple, Etc. Etc.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives, by Quart or Gallon.

Our W. G. FAMILY FLOUR is the FINEST KNOWN IN AMERICA.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

Potted Game in Pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, Etc. Etc.

Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Just received, a fine assortment of HAVANA CIGARS, of the finest brands.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Finest Quality.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BELOW CHESNUT,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

The Most Vigorous and the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER $1,000,000

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK.....President
ABRAM D. FOLHEMUS.....Vice-President
WILLIAM M. COLE.....Secretary
D. P. FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL.D.....Medical Examiner

COLTON & SHELDON, GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 7 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A. G. B. HUNTER, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Policies Issued as Good as any United States Bonds!

Policies Valuable in Life as Well as at Death!!

The Brooklyn Life is the only Company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is indorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy-holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This certainly is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Dividends annually (after second year) in Cash.

Dividends are divided on the *Contribution Plan*—the only *equitable manner* of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company. The Contribution Plan was first conceived by D. P. Fackler, now Actuary of this Company, and has been adopted by most of the best-managed Life Companies in this country.

The Brooklyn Life has paid and now pays to its Policy-holders larger dividends than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company.

The BROOKLYN LIFE, unlike some of the so-called Mutuals, pays no percentages or largesses to either Directors or officers; neither can it afford to spend thousand upon thousands of dollars, belonging properly to the policy-holders, in misrepresenting and advertising false statements concerning other corporations' as is now being done by certain so called Mutuals. The management of the BROOKLYN LIFE is open, candid, economical, and prudent—no *one-man power*, as in the so-called Mutuals—but is closely scrutinized by careful, experienced, and reputable business gentlemen, who have received but an equitable *interest* on their capital invested. By its care, skill, prudence, and economy, the BROOKLYN LIFE, as a Mixed Company, has fully exemplified the words of the Hon. William Barnes, Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York, who sustains it in his Report for 1868 in the following language, to wit:—

"It does not always follow, as is sometimes supposed, that a purely Mutual Company is the most profitable one to the insured. Mixed Companies, or those substantially Mutual, may, by superior skill and other advantages, actually make the largest dividends of surplus profits to policy-holders."—Page XC, New York Insurance Report for 1868.

In the BROOKLYN LIFE no Policy-holder can ever be assessed for any loss or deficiency; in Mutuals the Policy-holders alone are responsible.

The success which the BROOKLYN has achieved, fully exemplified in its rapid and healthful growth, is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity, and liberality.

Good Reliable Men Wanted to act as Agents. Address,

COLTON & SHELDON,

NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia., Pa.

HAMRICK & COLE

DESIGN OFFERING FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS THROUCHOUT THE HOLIDAY WEEK.

Open on Monday, 21st inst., an entirely new lot of Choice FANCY GOODS.

Store open till Ten o'clock Evening.

NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

Perfect Protection Against Fire and Burglars at the LEAST COST.

They are also well adapted for the use of private families in preserving diamonds, jewelry, bonds, and valuable papers, as they can be made highly ornamental, and are too heavy to be carried away by burglars.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST: THE PRICES OF THESE SAFES are very much below what has been heretofore charged for SAFES called "BURGLAR PROOF."

Please call and examine the

SPHERICAL SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES,

No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;

721 CHESNUT St., Philada.,

(MASONIC HALL);

No. 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

A PERFECT SAFE

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The leading machinists in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, and Newark have been unable to drill the CHROME IRON after repeated trials.

In calling attention to an ENTIRELY NEW SAFE, the public may rest assured that it is done only after the most thhrough and careful experiments on it for more than a year past, during which time we have spared neither pains nor expense to attain PERFECTION.

$16,000 in Money, Valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the Fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers and Books saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were Very Severe Tests.

After twenty-six years' experience in New York city, we claim to make a SAFE superior in every respect to all others.

Our Safes possess the following advantages:

They combine the two most fire-proof substances known.

They are perfectly dry, and do not corrode the Iron.

They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

Our LOCKS are superior to any others in use.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES,

No 265 BROADWAY, New York;

721 CHESNUT Street, Philada.,

(MASONIC HALL);

No. 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

SALE OF CLOTHING

SALE OF CLOTHING

GREAT CLOTHING SALE

The appraisement of Stock, under order of Executors, included all our piece goods which we keep on cutting and making up as usual; and, though always cheaper than other houses, the people can readily see how much cheaper we can sell everything now, and how impossible it is for any one to reach our low prices; and our goods are well known to be superior in every respect.

To accommodate parties who are not quite prepared to buy, these bargains can be secured by making the selection, and, by a small payment on account, they will be laid aside until they are ready, and full payment can be made in instalments when desired. WE ARE DOING ALL WE CAN TO ACCOMMODATE OUR GREAT THRONG OF CUSTOMERS.

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily.

Saturday Nights Until 10 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STS.,

GRAND OPENING.

FRESH IMPORTED NOVELTIES

OF

Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Wares,

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds,	Viennese,	Seal Rings,
Emeralds,	Bohemian,	Seals,
Sapphires,	French,	Charms,
Rubies,	English,	Scarf Pins,
Opals,	Swiss,	Scarf Rings,
Pearls,	Russian,	Studs,
Solitaires,	American,	Sleeve Buttons.
Clusters,	Watches,	Lockets,
Italian,	Swiss,	Necklaces,
Roman,	English,	Brooches,
Byzantine,	American,	Earrings,
Venetian,	Chains,	Bracelets, Etc.

FANCY GOODS.

Opera Glasses,	Party Fans,	Jewelry Cases,
Pipes,	Reticules,	Dressing Cases,
Match Boxes,	Glove Boxes,	Bonbon Boxes,
Cigar Stands,	Mouchoir Boxes,	Jardinieres.
Inkstands,	Card Stands,	Vases,
Portemonnaies,	Music Boxes,	Toilet Sets,
Cigar Cases,	Skate Bags,	French Bouque
Bridal Fans,		Etc. Etc.

BRONZE GOODS.

French Clocks,	Statuettes,	Groups, Etc.,
Vienna Clocks,	Busts,	

From the best French Modellers.

Marble Statuary,	Parian Ware,	Paintings.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES.

Epergnes,	Cake Baskets,	Castors,
Fruit Dishes,	Flower Stands,	Butter Dishes,
Waiters,	Vegetable Dishes,	Etc. Etc.

Gorham Silver Wares. Gorham Plated Wares

Open every Evening till 9 o'clock during December.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

PRESENTS

OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

SILVERWARE.

HENRY HARPER,

12 12 1mi No. 930 ARCH Street.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

have just opened a collection of NEW and RICH GOODS, selected especially for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DIAMONDS, beautiful designs
Gold Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Chains.
A magnificent stock of Jewelry in Byzantine Mosaic.
New designs in Gold Jewelry, Band Bracelets.
Lockets—the largest variety ever offered.
Presentation Canes; Gold-headed Canes—A SPECIALTY.
Bridal and other style Silver Ware French Mantel Clocks, fine Plated Ware, Opera Glasses etc. etc.
A rare chance is offered to purchasers, and a call will convince the most skeptical. [12 18 7tip

WRIGGINS & CO.

E. P. ADAIR

(Late of the firm of Smyth & Adair, No. 1126 Chesnut street).

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER PLATED WARE,

No. 124 S. ELEVENTH St.,

12 17 13trp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.

FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Last Johnsonian Essay.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The message was the President's own—its billingsgate, its malice, its defiance, its shamelessness, and all. It was the work of "Lancelot, and not another." A single such man in any country is enough to make all its other demagogues appear respectable by comparison. Once we supposed that no President would ever again commit an official atrocity equal to Millard Fillmore's signing of the Fugitive Slave law; but Mr. Fillmore is a saint of the calendar in comparison with Mr. Johnson. This Tennesseean's status (if he is to have one) should be wrought in brass, and represent him shaking both fists at the walls of the Capitol. Nor can one help fancying him grating his teeth as he penned some of the bedevilled sentences of his message, they are so full of hatred, passion, and revenge.

"States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government," he says, "have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general." And yet this self-same critic of the reconstruction measures was himself a military governor, and one of the earliest agents of the Federal Government in inaugurating the very system which he condemns!

"There seems no good reason," he says, "why the reconstruction measures should longer remain on the statute-book." And yet this perpetual eulogist of popular majorities knows very well (and trembles in knowing) that all the States of the Union, except half-a-dozen, voted overwhelmingly to reaffirm, to maintain, and to enforce these identical reconstruction measures.

"The attempt," he says, "to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them." And yet the author of these words once stood on the steps of the State House at Nashville, and, with hands uplifted towards heaven, swore an oath to these same "persons of color" that he would be their Moses!

"It would be just and equitable," he says, "that the 6 per cent. *interest* now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the *principal*." And yet the man who has the effrontery to say this knows well enough that to pay the interest of a debt, and then to count the paid interest as so much reduction of the principal, is to cheat the creditor out of the principal altogether, and is nothing less than shameless robbery. A man who would claim that in paying the interest he was paying the principal might just as well deny that he owed either principal or interest at all.

Mr. Johnson will go into history as a man whose public career has exhibited him in the three-fold character of drunkard, Rebel, and repudiator.

One would have supposed that the President, in closing his official term, in making his farewell address to the American people, in bequeathing his last will and testament to posterity, would have endeavored to win back some of those golden opinions with which his countrymen unwittingly honored him at the beginning of the war. But ever since he first disclosed his real self to the world's eye, it has been apparent that his final epitaph would be Macaulay's remark of Sir Antony Astley Cooper—"Every part of his life reflected infamy on every other."

When, in a few weeks, his term shall end, and he shall go back to lead in person the Ku-Klux Klans in Tennessee, he will be found by his old neighbors to be a more rusted, corroded, and mildewed thing than the ancient tin sign in Greenville which still says "A. Johnson, Tailor." The sight of the rusty sign will, perhaps, make him wish that he had never laid aside his needle and thread; and he will then, for the first time in three years, be of the same opinion with his fellow-countrymen.

Army Reunions and their Purposes.

From the N. Y. Times.

The former meetings of the Western army organizations at Cincinnati and St. Louis were simply social reunions, having no higher or more practical purpose than the celebration of some battle anniversary. But at the meeting at Chicago on the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, an attempt was made to resolve at least of the associations—that of the Army of the Ohio—into a sort of special historical society for the collection of material concerning it as it operated in the field; while another made arrangements or at least passed resolutions commending the preparation of a history of its operations.

These attempts to give utility to these organizations are very commendable; the history of each army, each corps, each division, each brigade, each regiment, and each company, written by its own commander, with the addition of such personal recollections and reminiscences as would naturally creep into such accounts, would be invaluable to posterity if gathered in a library, even in manuscript form. But the plan of separate organizations, separate libraries, and separate histories for each army has a serious objection which should not be hastily overlooked. It is calculated to produce a jealousy between the societies and lead, in an insidious way not to be prevented, to criminations and reflections on other organizations and individuals. Much jealousies and backbiting were the most lamentable consequences of the early organization of the army into sectional and State divisions—as, for instance, all the Eastern troops going to the Potomac, all the Middle State troops to the Army of the Ohio, and the extreme Western men to the Army of the Tennessee, while in some cases, brigades and even divisions were wholly organized with troops from a single State. The objectionable results which rendered it necessary to change this army organization, in part, will follow the plan of the society organization as contemplated. The practical utility of these organizations is highly desirable, but there ought to be one general organization including each army, and such we yet hope to see.

American Sentiment in Spain.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A very remarkable feature in the insurrections in Spain is the prevalence of good feeling towards the United States. It appears that in the midst of the tumult in Cadiz cries rang out in favor of America, showing the tendency of the public mind among the masses towards institutions similar to ours. Then we learn that the United States Consul in Cadiz did much to stop the bloodshed by mounting the barricade, wearing his consular uniform, and displaying the American flag between the insurgents and the Government troops. The effect, we are told, was a stay of hostilities, thus making the stars and stripes act as a flag of truce. This is not the only instance in which the influence of the United States is emphatically stamped upon the public sentiment of Europe. Mr. Motley, in his address to the Historical Society, dwells upon this fact very pointedly as having come within his European experience.

It is not surprising that the Spanish populace should echo the cry of "Free America," because it was to our example in breaking the links which bound this country to England that the freedom of the Spanish-American States is due. Following us, they also severed their connection with the mother country, and thus it is natural that every sentiment of freedom in the Spanish race should be allied with America.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Explanation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Reverdy Johnson, according to the cable, "ascribes the attacks upon him in the American newspapers and elsewhere to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries." There are two or three points here worthy passing notice. Mr. Johnson is quite right in saying that there is a dislike here to the "preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries;" quite right in the implication that we would a little rather fight England than not; and we are glad that he has said this, for this is just what we want England to know. Now let him go on and tell the reason, and show his English hosts that this feeling grows from a national conviction that England has treated us shabbily in the Alabama business. Then he will have fulfilled the object of his mission. But if the above is true, Mr. Johnson, of all men, should have been the last to say so; for it is an acknowledgment that he has not properly represented us at all in his amiable palaver. Let this too amiable minister of a disgusted people come home.

Morton on Finance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Senator Morton's latest appearance before the public was in several characters. The most remarkable of them was that of Mr. Mark Tapley. The jollity with which this new financial Daniel treated certain conditions of our situation that to many people have seemed serious enough was marvellous. The country had no trouble about an expanded or redundant currency. It had no trouble about the flow of gold to Europe, which unlearned people supposed at least an inconvenience in the way of a return to specie payments. It had no trouble about an enormous bonded debt, depreciated shockingly below its real value, and yet drawing high gold interest. None of these things gave Mr. Morton any concern. He was uneasy solely on the score of the greenbacks. Even those he did not want redeemed. He was only anxious that, having already promised to pay them when we were able, we should now repeat the promise. This done, he would, with serene self-satisfaction, proceed to withdraw gold by the hundred millions from the demands of the world's commerce, and lock it up in the Treasury vaults, there to rust in idleness, while we continued to tax the people heavily for money to pay the interest on our bonds. Taxing for the interest, while aimlessly hoarding the means wherewith we might be paying the principal—that is the scheme of which Mr. Morton is enamored—the Dulcinea del Toboso for whose matchless sake this modern Don Quixote rides a tilt against all comers. If his paper helmet be shattered in the first encounter, we protest that, like the neighbors of the Knight of La Mancha, we still look upon him more in pity than in anger.

We learn from the financial revelations with which Mr. Morton has favored the Senate, that our bonded debt has nothing to do with the depreciation of the currency. We owe less than four hundred millions of greenbacks and over two thousand millions of bonds. The fact of owing two thousand millions on which we pay heavy interest does not affect our credit at all; but the fact of owing three hundred odd millions on which we pay and have contracted to pay no interest, depreciates it dreadfully! Here is richness! Bonds depreciated to one-fourth their par value, and still drawing six per cent. gold interest, would not, we further learn, affect our credit—we could still keep our currency at par, not by paying either it or the bonds, but by locking up gold in the Treasury. To keep this gold idle would improve people's faith in our paying our debts; to pay our debts with it would destroy people's faith in us, because it would be "proclaiming to the world that we do not intend to return to specie payments!" The greenbacks are depreciated solely because "they are overdue and dishonored;" and yet we learn, a little farther on, when the necessities of the argument change, that our "credit was never before so good as it is now." One moment the people have lost faith in our intention to pay, and so refuse to take our notes except at a heavy discount; the next moment they never before had so much faith in our intention to pay, and so improvement of the national credit is in no wise necessary as a preparation for resumption! The fact that we owe two thousand millions, on which we are bound for heavy interest, has nothing to do with the value of our due-bills; but the fact that we owe three hundred millions in due-bills has a great deal to do with the value of our two thousand millions in interest-bearing bonds! It is idle to talk about resuming until you have hoarded in the Treasury money enough to redeem all the greenbacks; but suspended banks used to resume on one dollar in gold to two and a half of outstanding circulation, and in his opinion Government, after hoarding awhile, could resume on even less!

If we have dwelt on these contradictions and crudities it is not because we have been unable to agree with many things which Mr. Morton has said. But the trouble with his speech is an old complaint that has lain against the performance of many a previous experimenter in the fields of finance. He has said some new things and some true things, but the new things are not true, and the true things—well, they have been as clearly set forth often enough before.

Mr. Morton would resume specie payments in 1871, by hoarding all the gold we get until then. We would resume specie payments years sooner, by appreciating the Government credit. Mr. Morton would make gold scarce and high, and would thus depreciate greenbacks yet lower by way of getting ready to resume. We would unlock gold, make Government bonds high by showing our ability and willingness to pay them, bring greenbacks up with them, and so get ready to resume by making the currency as good as gold. Mr. Morton would assure the man who has a United States due-bill in his pocket of the Government's ability to pay it, by locking up sorely-needed funds, to be used for that purpose three years hence. We would seek to give such assurance by using the means at hand to pay off now, as fast as we are able, the most oppressive part of our indebtedness. Mr. Morton would secure the national credit by continuing to pay burdensome interest on an enormous debt, and giving a pledge to select that which costs us no interest as the first to be liquidated. We would secure the national credit, just as we would secure individual credit, by stopping the biggest leaks first, and stopping them just as fast as we have the means in our power. Mr. Morton thinks that paying off our debts after this common sense fashion would depreciate our due-bills. We think it would give proof that they were as good as gold, and would speedily place us in a position to pay gold for them to all who asked it.

—We hold that if the greenbacks had been kept—in accordance with the provisions of the original Legal-tender act—fundable at the holder's pleasure in Five-twenties at par, resumption would now be an easy task. That not having been done, the first step towards resumption seems to us to consist in appreciating our bonds. Bring them to specie par. Then their more evident desirability as an investment gives us an eager, capacious market for them. That equips us with gold to meet any run on the Treasury, by giving us certain sale for a security which capitalists prefer to gold. And that done, resumption is achieved!

Beauties of Brownlowism.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Tennessee is the worst governed and most outraged State of all those that formerly constituted the great and free American Confederacy. A Knoxville correspondent of the *Times* makes known some of the prominent and striking features of Brownlow rule in that State. He says that "the great central fact stares us in the face that here in Tennessee 80,000 men, who own a large proportion of the property of the State, and who are heavily taxed, have no voice in their government. There are in this city (Knoxville) one hundred men, who are worth probably a million dollars, who have no voice whatever in the control of the State or municipal government. * * * * Since the close of the war the public debt of the State has been nearly doubled. It is now near $35,000,000, and if the Legislature does not change its spirit it will be largely increased before the 1st of January next. Taxes are burdensome, and the revenues of the State are in many respects misapplied, and these 80,000 men of property stand helplessly by and see the mountain of indebtedness rising higher and higher, incumbering their property, and threatening the State with repudiation and bankruptcy."

This is a sad spectacle for once free America. It shows the spirit and effects of the curse which has come upon our land in the rule of Jacobinism. It is in unhappy Tennessee that it has its fullest license and its most perfect exemplification. How can a people who inherited the institutions and teachings of the Revolution tolerate the domination of a party which enacts such foul deeds?

But did not the love of liberty, of justice, and of humanity move to the suppression of the authors of our public calamities, it is clear that an enlightened self-interest would dictate it. No one can believe that prosperity can be restored to the country while it should be governed as now. A whole section, formerly filled with wealth, and furnishing the great body of our exports, contributing largely to our revenues, and purchasing, in very great measure, the surplus productions of other sections, is now utterly impoverished, its industry destroyed by the conversion of its laborers into political machines for the working out of the policies of the Jacobin destructives, and almost universal anarchy prevailing in once well-regulated and wisely-governed communities.

Never in the history of nations has so baleful a change been wrought in so short a space of time, as that from which this poor land is suffering at the hands of the miscreants whose petted tools and truest representatives are to be found in such human monstrosities at Butler and Brownlow.

An Irreversible Guarantee.

From the N. Y. World.

In his annual report the Commissioner of Agriculture says:—

"It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in Southern agriculture, which is progressively and successfully marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the despondency resulting from the losses of civil war, the change in the labor system, the disruption of families, and the impoverishment of estates."

To sum up the special adaptations of the four great divisions of the United States, the East makes, the West feeds, the South clothes, and the North carries. Mills, wheat, cotton, ships, are the several synonyms; but in all these synonyms there is but one that means natural monopoly, and that is cotton. There is nothing in nature to forbid a transfer of manufactures to the North, West, or South; or a transfer of commerce to the East or South; or a transfer of food-growing to the North or South; but here the possibilities of transfer end. No change in the course of trade, no shifting in the bulk of population, no development of fictile art, can ever make cotton grow in Vermont, New York, or Iowa.

Nature vetoes that transfer, and no two-thirds can override the ban. Cotton is the South's guarantee of prosperity; and to Mr. Sumner, who yearns for an "irreversible guarantee," we present it here—in the pretty little, soft, fleecy boll that is "progressively and successfully marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the despondency resulting from the losses of civil war, the change in the labor system, the disruption of families, and the impoverishment of estates."

Gentlemen, you can't keep the South down. Cork rises, and you will get tired of holding it under water long enough before its buoyancy departs. Let 'em alone. So long as they keep the peace and pay their taxes, what have we to do with their pots and pans? Government is a plain matter. It is value received. And the pot and pan business don't pay.

Foreign Art Items.

—The Print Room, British Museum, has recently acquired by purchase a very interesting manuscript, with engraved early Dutch illustrations inserted, and which appear in many instances to have been printed on the paper intended for the scribe. In the opinion of Mr. Reid, this example of practice is unique—at least of the date in question. Among the designs are two very fine specimens of the admirable skill of Franz von Bocholt. These are anything but characteristic of the alleged labored and stiff style which is ascribed to the artist; also of Israel von Meckenen, Telman van Wesel, Alart Claessen (Aart Klaaszoon), Bincx von Cologne, the Master S. von Brussel, etc. By the first-named artist is a beautiful *Salvator Mundi*, upright, whole length, the draperies of which are perfectly free from the angularity of Albert Durer's mode. The Meckenen, Bocholt, and other designs in this manuscript are undescribed by the authorities on early engravings. The set of designs to which the "Christ" evidently belonged was formerly believed to comprise the Twelve Apostles only: this example makes the series complete, and was, until now, unrecorded. Bocholt and Meckenen, otherwise Von Mecheln, were contemporaries of Martin Schongauer, c. 1453, 1499.

—Three chromo-lithographs from the works of the late Edward Hildebrandt, the German landscape painter, have been published in Europe. They are thus described:—1. "Egypt—Cover Street in Cairo," represents a characteristic feature of that city in respect to the roofing of part of the thoroughfare, and this, the effect being hot sunlight, enabled Mr. Hildebrandt to throw a powerful shadow on the fronts of some of the houses, while before and behind it the glowing vista—its throngs of people, quaint shops, balconies, richly tinted cloths, and dilapidated sunshades—give wealth of color, shadows, and chiaroscuro to the view. 2. "Siam—Sunset on the Chow-Phya River," is better known than the last, and impressive in conception. We have the levels of the stream, the sands of its margin, rows of palms on the distant shore, and, closer to us, the black and bulky figure of an elephant, which has come to drink of the stream. The striking elements of this picture are the sky, which blazes with many-hued light, and the fiery orange of the sun, as it is seen through the earth-mists of the horizon, and many bars of ardent clouds. Above, all is blue and serene. 3. "The Harbor of Macao" contrasts in effect with the last, and is at least equally effective: a smooth bay, with buildings gathered round its waters and shore; craft at anchor or moving in the morning light; and, in the distance, a hilly promontory.

NUMBER CCII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

DIVERS THINGS WHICH WOULD BE REMARKABLY FUNNY, IF THEY WERE NOT EXCEEDINGLY FLAT, IN THE JUDGMENT OF OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

THE BOOK FOR A WET NIGHT.—One of the books in Mudie's list of forthcoming works is Goblet's "Theory of Sighs with which a goblet is usually thought to have most to do is a supposed power to cause us to see double.

TAIT-A-TETE.—The Church of England being in want of a head, Disraeli has shown his sense by giving it a Tete.

THE CURRENT COIN.—In the event of a contested election for Orkney and Shetland, it is understood that all bets are to be paid in "ponies."

NAPOLEONIC BURLESQUE.—So M. Lemer, publisher in Paris, has been condemned to 100f. fine and a month's imprisonment for smuggling the *Lanterne* into France. The French Government binds its Prometheus by means of Strength and Force. What a very small burlesque of *Prometheus Bound!*

WHAT MUSIC ought to be played to Lord Lytton's drama at the Lyceum? The *Re'fol* air. (With his, the Comic Singer's compliments, and his tol lol, thank you—how are you?)

SOME CONSOLATION.—Many of those ladies who were disappointed at being refused the franchise are now quite contented to be without a vote; for they have been told that one of the questions electors are bound to answer at the polling booth is, "What is your age?"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—"Is Archbishop Tait's Christian na e Richard?" asked a Ritualist on hearing of the appointment.

"No," replied Charles, his friend.

"I am glad of that," returned the self-willed Incensor; "because we won't be *Dic-tated* to by Canterbury."

A DREARY PROSPECT.—Sir John Gray, at Kilkenny, spoke of the Irish Church as the "cause of division." We are afraid it will be the cause of a great many divisions before Sir John is another session older.

THE WORST OF WEALTH.—Rossini is stated to have left a fortune of two millions and a half of francs. Few composers have been so successful as he was in turning notes into cash. Fancy leaving a fortune of above two million francs! But perhaps that is what you wouldn't fancy. The worst of having made a large fortune is being obliged to leave it.

MORNING REHEARSAL FOR AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

Master William (in the character of "Little Billee"—Verse xiv.)—

"I thee Jeloodledum and Magadacktha!
I thee Jeloodledum and Magadacktha!!
And Norf and Thouf Amellikee!!!
And Norf and Thouf Amellikee—ee—ee!!!!"

[Such of our readers as have not heard the song of "Little Billee," are hereby advised to procure themselves that treat at whatever cost and immediately.]

YE NEW ARCHBISHOP: OR CANTERBURY RHYMES.

Knaves, ring ye belles, and, good Syrs, make yee merry;
Sing ye new Archbishoppe of Canterbury!
Now have ye gotten, for ye Church's prop,
My masters, something like an Archbischopp.

Ye Archbishoppes of Canterbury, for longe,
Ye most they colde doe was doe noe wrong,
Hush up all bate, and smoothe down all strife,
Anything onely for a quiet life.

Now looke you in Seynct Austin's chair to see,
Another sittyng than an effigie;
A Preiate that ys up unto his worke,
A Doctor who schall nothing blink ne shirke.

Ye clerge, tl at wolde get the upper hande
Of the realm's law, I wis hee wyl withstande;
And eke ye crewe which moveth every rope,
To set up Popery without ye Pope.

All Canterbury's Archbishoppes, of late,
Have gone as doth a clocke pulled by a weight;
Or stood stuck fast in pomp, as pumpes in drought,
Which soe as they be worked will only spout.

Thys one, sans doubt, a will and wit wyll showe,
Sithence hys Grace doth bear a brain I trowe,
Which few before him, an the truth be said,
Have borne since when the last dyd lose his head.

Mere use and wisdom schal in Tait be seene,
Than to speak maudlin words which no sense meane;
Thys wyll be an Archbishopp of a newe sorte,
For Canterbury not called Cant yn shorte.

There ys a saying which ys old and true,
And soe give Dizzy, by that rule, his due;
For, certes, whatsoever els he lacke,
He hath, at making Bysschops, a good knack.

Soe may hee, yff the Commons turn hym out,
And Gladstone send him to ye righte about,
Say, with hys bowe, "I gave you yonder man,
Choose an Archbishop better when ye can."

May Gladstone, that schal govern by-and-by,
Live long, but never have the chance to try;
Ne who else Minister meanwhile may be,
Need to fyll Canterbury's emptye See.

From "Fun."

LITERARY NOTICE.—Among the announcements of new books we find "Nature's Nobleman," by the author of "Rachel's Secret." Can this be a coincidence, or is the "curiosity" that took a certain lord to a certain Bond street shop intentionally made one of the "Curiosities of Literature?"

A LONG-WINDED ONE.—Why does that portion of the Golden Horn which washes Seraglio Point resemble a musical instrument? Because, on account of the number of ladies drowned there, it ought to be called the Sacks-Horn.

READING AND WRITING.—Considering his popularity as a novelist, might not Mr. Trollope have called his new story *He Knew They Would Read*, instead of *He Knew He Was Right?*

A FLIGHT OF FANCY.—A Carrier-pigeon match.

THE ONLY 'ORANGE DEMONSTRATION' WORTH WITNESS.NG.—That by M. Agouste.

AEROPOS OF THE FLIGHT OF ISABELLA.—Madrid dance of bad rubbish.

BROKEN VICTUALS.—A Bankrupt Baker's Stock.

A SUP(P)ER-CARGO.—The Nightmare.

THE GREATEST UNDERTAKING IN LONDON.—The Underground Railway.

WHERE SHOULD ONE GET A GOOD DAY'S PHEASANT SHOOTING?—At Bang-kok.

HOW WOULD YOU EXPECT AN ACCOUNTANT TO SPEAK?—Figuratively.

MEN WE HOPE TO FIND IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Army *Contractors*

THE FEMALE FRANCHISE.

It's really quite inhuman, they've refused the vote to woman,
And they'll only let the man have such a privilege, they say;
They'd make us all mere chattels; yet our Mill has fought our battles,
And we'll place the victor-wreathlet on his blushing brow one day.

We'll agitate and chatter—'tis a most important matter—
We'll assemble in our thousands, we're in earnest, men shall see,
And with kind consideration for the glory of the nation,
We'll insure to future Parliaments the feminine M. P.

Oh, what are thoughts of fashion to the all-absorbing passion
To rise up before the Speaker, and to help to guide the State;
And when men air their ambition, what a glorious position
Would be ours, to move adjournments and delay the dull debate!

Instead of spooney sonnets on our hair or eyes or bonnets,
Men shall praise us for our speeches and our useful private bills,
We'll sit upon Committees, rule Railway Acts and Cities,
While a chorus of approval every daily paper fills.

We'll have our clubs together where we'll scorn domestic tether,
With a Carlton for our Tories, and a feminine Reform,
We'll rule the poor man kindly, and not make enactments blindly,
We shall never reap the whirlwind, for we'll never sow the storm.

Then cheer for Female Suffrage, let us never heed the rough rage
Of monopolizing creatures who'd debar us from our right;
We'll keep the ball a-rolling till the glad time comes for polling,
And we'll use the Franchise boldly when we've won the famous fight.

HOW TO SOLVE A RIDDLE.—Either give play to your fancy or set your wits to work.

THE LOUDEST PATTERN IN CERAMIC ART.—The cup that cheers.

F SHARP OR F FLAT?—Mr. Charles Tennant advertises a new work entitled "The Franchise, Freemen, Freetrade, Fortunæ Faber." We suppose he considers such a title F-fective. To us it appears to be the result of F-fort, and consequently labored.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Expecting the electors to pay the expenses.

A CANNIBAL COUNTRY.—Man-chu-ria.

From Sundry Sources.

—Ocean lumber—The sea-board.

—The Commonest Social Vice—Advice.

—Query, is the wheel of time ever *tired?*

—Grate Preparations—Getting ready for winter fires.

—A Public Singer who "Draws" Well—The mosquito.

—What is the most dangerous ship to embark in?—Authorship.

—Never tell your secrets in a corn field, for it has a thousand ears.

—The coats of the Irish reapers have been described as "a parcel of holes sewn together."

—How to take the Census of the Children of a neighborhood—Employ an organ-grinder for five minutes.

—"What is it that causes the saltness of the ocean?" inquired a teacher.

"The coddish," was the reply.

—It is said that as the twig is bent the tree is inclined. Some young ladies will grow queerly if the Grecian Bend prevails long.

—One of the papers contains as an advertisement:—"Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curious carved ivory head."

—"Why don't you ask me how I am?" smilingly said a lady visitor to a four-year-old girl.

"I don't want to know," was little innocent's reply.

—A honest dame in the town of ——, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they was."

—If you want to abbreviate a man's stature from six feet to four, ask him to lend you twenty-five dollars. Of course he says he is short, and shows it by the rest of the conversation.

—We have ever found that blacksmiths are more or less given to vice. Carpenters, for the most part, speak plainly, but they will chisel when they get a chance. Not unfrequently they are bores, and often annoy one with their old saws.

—A young lady in the mountains of Virginia once asked a member of her Sunday-school class who made him. Upon his confession of ignorance on that subject, she tried to shame him by pointing to a very small boy who was *au fait* on the rudiments, but was rather taken aback when he replied, "Think he oughter; he don't look like he's been made more than three weeks, and hain't had time to forget where he come from."

—The United States contains the following singularly named Post Offices:—Marrow Bones, Sorrel Horse, Ti Ti, Toto, Why Not, Alone, Buckbone, Carryall, Fame, Time, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Newborn, Yankee Jim's Rough, Rough and Ready, Pipe Stem, Shickshiny, Overalls, Snowshoes, Miracle Run, Simmer, Lookout, Paint, Last Chance, Ogunquit, Memory, Tally Ho, Spuyten Duyvil, Tired Creek, and Our Town.

—"Aunty," said a sentimental niece to a bereaved widow, "now you're prosperous and 'well to do,' let us get some pretty tombstones for good Uncle Daniel; you know he has none at his grave."

Aunt Keziah lifted up her hands, and emphasized this touching expression:—"Jane, if they want anything of Daniel at the Judgment, they can find him without a guide-board; I tell you he'll be there in time."

DESIROUS OF SUICIDE.—The following extraordinary advertisement appears in a French paper:—"A man much discouraged, and who wishes to end his life, is desirous of meeting with an English gentleman who will promise to settle 10,000 francs upon his children. He will then place himself entirely at the disposal of the gentleman, to fight all his duels, mount the summit of a glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon. Address M. A. D., poste restante, Paris."

CONSOLATION.—"What is your consolation in life and in death?" asked a clergyman of a young miss in a Bible-class that he was catechizing.

The young lady blushed and hesitated.

"Will you not tell me?" urged the clergyman.

"I don't want to tell his name," said the ingenuous girl; "but I've no objection to tell you where he lives."

LITERARY.—A new novel by Mr. Edmund Yates is announced to appear shortly. It is to be called 'Wrecked in Port.' It is rumored in the literary world that the same talented author is busy at a sequel to the above, which he has already christened "Preserved in Sherry."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHA... or rough to skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA (OLIVE) GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLID FINELY GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. M. WRIGHT, 243 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICE, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Class $400, for $300. No. 2 Class, $425, for $325. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $425. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $400. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $700, for $500. No. 10 Class, $750 for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200 for $825.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of Instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city and are determined to close out our present large stock at *Manufacturers' first cost prices.* Every Instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
11 13 tuths 12 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath Schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present, Singing by the Scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner.

Contributions of money, poultry, provisions coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned Managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMETHURST, No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. BISHAM, No. 710 S. Second.
F. A. JOHN, N. E. cor. Fourth and Arch.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 928 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford. 12 16 st

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his Great Lecture,

CURIOSITY,

MONDAY EVENING, December 21,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 12 18 2t

PETROLEUM V. NASBY

WILL DELIVER HIS
CELEBRATED LECTURE,
"CURSED BE CANAAN,"
REVISED AND REWRITTEN,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,
POST No. 2, G. A. R.

Tickets for sale at the Academy and at TRUMPLER'S. 12 15 16 19 21 22 23

A NATIONAL POULTRY EXHIBITION, Under the auspices of the PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY, will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust, from December 21 to 26, inclusive. Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents; Season Tickets $1.

The Germania Orchestra Serenade Band has been engaged for the occasion.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Thomas A. Andrews, Samuel J. Sharpless,
John McGowan, William Wister.
Charles T. Bonsall. 12 17 18 19 22 24 26

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1302 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869 can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.
12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES, BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC 23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. 12 18 6t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. RILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ 19

HANDSOME HOLIDAY GIFT.—THE PARLOR CUE ALLEY,

A combination of Ten Pins and Billiards. The Alley is light, and easily carried, and can be played on the Centre-Table. Call and examine at the Salesrooms, No. 418 CHESNUT Street, second story. 12 19 stuth*

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8 wst J13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

MEDICAL.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

CUSTAVUS KRAUSE,
S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,
10 10 swrp PHILADELPHIA.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

POSITIVISTS.

—The First Positivist Society of New York has published its creed, or forty articles of Positive religion—the whole forming, with its appendices, nearly two full pages of the New York *World*. Of these the Society does not feel pledged to more than the first three, which assert that science is the sole arbiter of truth, and that scientific methods should be extended to all subjects or beliefs hitherto left to theology, metaphysics, or confessed ignorance; not with the purpose of wantonly assailing prejudice, but of explaining ignorance and superstition. To every word of this the stoutest metaphysician or theologian would be ready to express assent, although not, of course, to the assumption which is tacitly made that theology and metaphysics have no place in science. On this platform they claim that M. Littre and M. Taine, in France; Buckle, J. Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, G. H. Lewes, Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Hooker, Maudsley, and Bain, in England; and Dr. J. W. Draper, Dr. E. Youmans, of this country, stand, although many of them openly repudiate the Positivist sect and name. The development of these general principles proves further, according to this creed, that the existence of a God is an imagination; that light, gravity, electricity, heat, thought, will, are all mutually convertible forces; that the mind is but a continuation of thought, that is, a succession of cell-growths in the brain; that volition is the result of force-currents in the brain and is necessitated; that vital organization is the result of physical forces; and that low forms of life are constantly educed by spontaneous generation in colloid forms of nitrogenous matter, and in yeast and other ferments; that matter is only force, with no essential substratum; in fine, that the superstitious ideas of God, creation, soul, heaven, hell, sin, repentance, resurrection, judgment, ghosts, fairies, all vanish. Under the head of morals, they assert that duties all spring from the social state; that the regulation of labor is the most important moral question; that the wages system is but a modified slavery, and that co-operative societies must replace it; that property in land is unjust; that the relations of woman to maternity and marriage need revision; that human beings are the only objects of reverence in prayer; that all men must and all women may marry at a certain age; that the property of the churches should in time be confiscated; that love is the soul of duty, and love "arists where the emotion of the consciousness harmonizes with the parts of the universe that reach it."—*Independent*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Samuel T. Clarke has resigned the pastorate of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit, Michigan, to take effect January 1st.

—The Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., the successor of Rev. Dr. C. G. S. Robinson in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry street, Brooklyn N. Y., was duly installed on Tuesday evening of last week.

—The Rev. Samuel A. Hayt, Jr., of the Reformed Dutch Church, late of Fishkill, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the Second Church, Belvidere, N. J., made vacant by the removal of Rev. S. W. Dana to this city.

—The Rev. Albert Barnes preached a sermon commemorative of his attaining the measure of three-score years and ten, on Sunday, 6th inst., in the First Presbyterian church of this city.

—The congregation of Central Church, Wilmington, Del., have purchased of James France his elegant new brick house, No. 906 King street, for $8100, for a parsonage. The house is beautifully fitted up, has a pressed brick front and brown stone facings.

—The Third Church in this city, Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., pastor, at the late communion, had an accession of ten to their membership. The church building is too small to accommodate all applying for seats. Steps are being taken to make some alterations to the church edifice.

—On the communion occasion last Sabbath week, in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Rev. J. M. Cockins pastor, fifty-three applicants were admitted to membership, forty-five on profession and thirteen on certificate from other churches.

—The corner-stone of Dr. Duryea's new church, on Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was laid on the 1st instant. The audience room is rather curiously arranged, having the pulpit at the side of the church, the organ behind it, but the key-board and organist before it. It will cost $125,000.

—It is announced that it is the intention of Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., late of the Presbyterian Church, now laboring as pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, to return to Brooklyn, and establish another church, still further east than Dr. Duryea's.

—The *Presbyter* says:—"The funds devoted to this cause last year amounted to about $65,000, of which $20,000 were donations to this cause; over $26,000 were appropriated by the Boards of Education, Domestic Missions, Church Extension, and by the Government; and nearly $9000 by the freedmen for buildings and the support of schools and churches. The Freedmen's Committee have employed 105 missionaries, of whom 32 were ordained ministers, 4 licentiates, 10 catechists, 43 student catechists, and 76 teachers—of whom 110 were colored. In the day schools there were 2889 pupils, and in the Sunday schools 3812; 1202 baptisms, 60 churches, and 4606 communicants are reported. These statistics are encouraging. No department of the Church's benevolent work has been more successful. In the field of these operations we have now three Presbyteries—Catawba, Atlantic, and Knox."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. J. W. Wellman and Rev. J. O. Means have each declined the secretaryship of the Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society.

—Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., has given Lincoln College, Kansas, $25,000; and in acknowledgment of this noble gift the institution is hereafter to be called Washburn College.

—The Congregationalists of Canada have 102 churches, and a membership of 3082, of whom 369 have been received the past year. There are 67 Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 5848.

—The council called to consider the resignation of Rev. William Alvin Bartlett met at the Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of last week. Having nothing to do but to concur in the arrangement, they did it gracefully, and heartily commended him to the Chicago church.

—The old Essex Street Church, Boston (Dr. Adams), has removed to South End, and will build on Columbus avenue. The foundations of the new edifice are laid. The plan proposes Gothic architecture of the first period, in the form of a cross. The material will be stone. The church is to accommodate one thousand persons, and will cost $170,000.

—There are, according to reports just published, 47 Congregational churches in California, 43 ministers, a membership of about 2000—being an increase of 170 during the year. Five new churches have been organized and one disbanded. There are five other preaching places, where churches have not been organized; and 46 Sunday schools, with 4500 scholars. The value of church property is $225,000. For current expenses $44,000, have been raised the last year. $27,000 for debts and church erection, and $10,000 for charity. There are also 25 Old School Presbyterian churches, 19 of the New School, and one United Presbyterian Church.

EPISCOPAL.

—We take the following from one of our Episcopal exchanges:—The bishop who wrote the pastoral condemning ritualism, as leading to assimilate our worship to that of a Church not only alien but hostile to our own, has, in a chapel under his supervision, processionals and recessionals, candles, and weekly 'low celebrations.'"

—Bishop Potter has ordained Morris Tyng, son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York city, being the third son of that distinguished divine who has been brought into the ministry.

—At the installation, Nov. 19, of Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D. D., as pastor of a Congregational church in Marblehead, Mass., the sermon was preached by Rev. John Cotton Smith, an Episcopalian clergyman of New York city. Dr. Smith is a grandson of Dr. Lawrence, a son-in-law of the late Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover. Where is Stubbs?

—The new Diocese of Easton, comprising what it known as the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, in electing for their first bishop Dr. H. C. Lay, now Bishop of Arkansas, offer him a salary of $2500. The Diocese of Central New York offered Dr. Littlejohn a salary of $4000, and a house, if he would be their bishop; and the Long Island Diocese, whose invitation he has accepted, give him a salary of $6000, with a house. Truly, "star differeth from star in glory," if wages are the test.

—Father Morrill, of St. Albans, has established auricular confession, and there is little difference between his and the Roman Catholic service, save that it is in English. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, who occasionally preaches for him, has not yet denied the charge of the *Catholic World* that he also encourages auricular confession. Yet another meeting has been held by the heirs of Anneke Jans to secure their claims on the King's Farm, better known as the estate of Trinity Church. The claim causes some uneasiness among the present holders, especially as the public looks with little favor on the powers of this wealthy ecclesiastical corporation.—*Independent*.

—Next year, says the Kingston (Jamaica) *Guardian*, the law which provides for the maintenance of the Established Church in Jamaica expires by effluxion of time, and great anxiety is manifested by the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the colony regarding her future. Another effort is to be made by his Lordship at the Colonial Office, in the hope that matters are not too far gone to prevent the Church being left entirely to the voluntary support of its adherents. The very fear of such a crisis in the history of the Church in Jamaica has produced revolutions in this body: she has suddenly sprung into life—become missionary and active in her operations—such an amount of energy and earnestness has never been known in the Church before, and it is the responsibility of self-support that has produced this wondrous change in her constitution.

—The election of bishops by a majority of one seems to be growing into a fashion among our Episcopalian brethren. The new Bishop of Albany holds his office by a majority of one vote of the laity, as the Bishop of Long Island holds his by a majority of one vote of the clergy. Bishop Potter presided in both cases; but we have not heard that he travelled out of his jurisdiction by scratching a name from the roll in order to secure the election of Dr. Doane, as he did for Dr. Littlejohn. In looking over the nine several ballots which took place before the Convention could be brought to elevate a high ritualist to episcopal power, we find that the laity began with a strong leaning to Dr. Huntington, as a Low Church candidate. At the third ballot, which was the first that gave Dr. Doane a majority of the clergy, Dr. Huntington had thirty-four votes, being two more than a majority of the laity. It was only at the eighth ballot that Dr. Doane gained a lay plurality over the Low Church candidate, and at the ninth a clear majority over all.—*N. Y. Independent*.

—St. Paul blocked the little game of the Jews by appealing to Cæsar. That is, he called upon the law to protect him in the enjoyment of the rights which the law had given, so long as those rights were not forfeited by acts which the law had forbidden. Dr. Colenso did the same with his High Church persecutors, and is thus secure in his prerogatives as a lawful bishop of the Church of England, by law established. The bishops in the colonies—in South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, and elsewhere—are trying various ways by which they can secure to themselves the prerogatives granted by the Church of England, without being held amenable to the laws of England as to their use of the powers they claim by their office. In New South Wales the experiment is going on of a synod which is independent of the State. But the trouble is, what to do with the bishop. Under the laws of England the bishop is sole trier of ecclesiastical offenses, and has the sole right of presentation to vacant parishes. But, freed from State control, the synod thinks the people who support a clergyman ought to have a voice in choosing him. And the clergy are unwilling to be tried by any tribunal which will cut them off from the right of appeal to the laws of England. There is probably no way in which a church organization can enjoy the benefit of religious freedom, and at the same time retain the prerogatives empowered by a legal establishment.—*N. Y. Independent*.

BAPTIST.

—The First Church, New York city, are building a new house up town, to cost nearly $200,000.

—The Annual Conference of the German Baptists of the West met, on the evening of October 15, in the German Baptist Church in Dayton, Ohio. Ten years ago, when this Conference was organized, the membership of the churches connected with it was 679. During the past year 56 were baptized, and, in the different Sunday schools, 260 scholars were taught. But now the Conference has, in round numbers, 2000 members, and there were 2300 children in the respective Sunday Schools connected with the Western churches.

METHODIST.

—The late Thomas Armstrong, of Baltimore, Md., in his last will gave about one thousand dollars each to twenty-seven religious and charitable societies, chiefly of the Methodist Church.

—Among the gifts of the Methodist Centenary year was that of $25,000 by Mr John T. Martin, to found a theological school in Germany. A site has already been purchased, and a building erected in Frankfort-on-the-Main, on grounds higher than any other in the city or vicinity. The school is called the Martin Mission Institute.

—The new college building for the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, now in process of erection, will be a hundred and thirty-six feet long, seventy-four feet wide, and four stories high, with a Mansard roof and towers on two corners. It will be among the finest college buildings in Illinois.

—New Jersey is called the garden-field of Methodism, which has now over 50,000 followers in that State. Substantial brick buildings, of the value of twenty thousand dollars each, are being erected at Madison, for the Professors of the Drew Theological Seminary. Dr. Nadal resides in one, and three others are in a fair way of completion. From five to ten acres will be connected with each dwelling. More than 50 students are enrolled for this term.

CATHOLIC.

—The American Romanists have been appealed to in aid of the American college connected with the *Propaganda* at Rome. It has a grand building, superior to that of any other nation, and fewer students than any other except the Scotch. They propose to raise $250,000 for it.

—The Greek Church will send no representatives to the Pope's Ecumenical Council. The Patriarch is represented as refusing even to receive or read the missive which contained the invitation, and will obstinately remain outside of and away from the great council. The unity of Christendom—the dream of some good souls, impatient of the divisions of the Church, and indifferent to the conflicts of opinion which originate and sustain these divisions—is not soon to be accomplished. And the union of Roman and Greek—what would it be but the unity of error—of error that so overlays the truth as to hide it practically from the eyes of men? Such unity would be formidible to the true Church of Christ and hostile to the best interests of man. We are glad that such a movement is likely to be defeated.—*Presbyterian*.

LUTHERAN.

—The Lutheran Synod of Maryland, and the Melancthon Synod, which separated from it some years ago, have taken measures for reuniting, and the union will soon be consummated.

—By the terms of the Constitution of that realm, the religion of the State is the Evangelical Lutheran, and no dissent is tolerated. In 1845, however, some concessions were made, by which, under strict regulation, dissenters are allowed to exercise a certain degree of freedom in worship. In 1865, a law was introduced into the Storthing permitting dissenters to hold public office, and was ably advocated by M. Schweigare, professor of law in the University of Christiana, and reputed the ablest jurisconsult in the kingdom; but it was defeated by the solid vote of the members representing the peasant class. But the question is again occupying the public attention, and will be brought once more before the legislative body.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—Rev. Dr. Bomberger will preach a sermon to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the First Reformed Church, in Race street, below Fourth, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Protestant Christianity and the Young Men of our Country." Seats will be reserved for young men.

TEMPERANCE.

—The *American Guardian*, which has been heretofore published monthly, is to be issued hereafter weekly. The first number for January comes to us in new type and looks well. A serial story is the opening article. It is from the pen of Mrs. Dennison. The paper is devoted to the cause of temperance, is a sixteen page large octavo, and is published at $2 a year, by George S. Ferguson & Co., No. 25 N. Sixth street.

SKATING AND SKATES.

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL,
HON J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. The Company have expended one hundred thousand dollars ($100 000) in cash on the building alone, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 86 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Of twenty (20) similar institutions in various parts of the country, the dividends have ranged from thirty to sixty-five (65) per cent. out of the winter's earnings alone.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS,

At No. 600 ARCH Street.

GRIFFITH & PAGE

OFFER

SKATES

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS. [12 16 6trp

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—1000 PAIRS FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND SKATES AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES, at the Broker's Office, N. W. corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets below Lombard 12 12 10t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOSEPH A. CLAY, Esq. and JOHN C. MITCHELL, Esq., Assignees of WILLIAM FRY, J. REESE FRY, and EDWARD P. FRY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 29, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 16 19 21 23 26 28 WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HAMILTON deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-eighth account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the Inventory of petition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 28, A. D. 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 16 thstu4t WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF DR. FRANCIS WEST, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the will of Dr. FRANCIS WEST, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to

JAMES WEST, No. 2121 PINE Street.
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street.
11 14 s6t Executors.

UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST

LONDON AND

PARIS STYLES,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

FOR SALE BY

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street,

12 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY.
INKSTANDS, a large assortment
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES,
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS,
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS.
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS

DREKA,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
12 12 12t No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

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WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00.

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,
PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER
BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.
A very large assortment of
Writing Desks from $1.25 to $25·00,
CARD CASES, WORK BOXES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, GOLD PENS.
WALLETS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.
NEW GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. LINERD.

No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
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PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS
FOR LADIES.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,
NO. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

offers for sale all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES,
SLIPPERS,
CUSHIONS,
JENNY LIND CHAIRS,
HANDSOME FOOT RESTS,
SWISS CARVED GOODS, a good assortment,
TOWEL RACKS,
INKSTANDS,
BASKETS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a fine lot of my own importation

REAL GLASS BOHEMIAN GOODS.

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HOLIDAY AND WEDDING
PRESENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
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PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER,
MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE
FRENCH CLOCKS.
All of which we are offering
AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN
OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,
DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD CHRISTMANN,
12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.
Dolls, Card Baskets, Clear Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, Whale Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles. Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel, Coral, and Plain Sets.
Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.
Head Dresses for Parties and Operas.
Fine Fans and Fancy Goods.
Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.
100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.
Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

COLD-HEADED
PRESENTATION CANES
AT
WRIGGINS & CO.'S,
12 15 7tip S. E. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 15 1m sp No. 934 ARCH STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 25 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRESENTS.

Rodgers' and Westenholm's Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors.
LADIES' SCISSORS, IN CASES.
GENTS' DRESSING CASES, ETC.
MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
PRESENTS FOR A DEAF FRIEND are the INSTRUMENTS to assist the HEARING, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 Tenth st., below Chesnut. 12 15 6t

AUCTION SALES.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 23

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 232 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 232; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—First-class Grain Distillery, S. W. corner of Beach and Coates streets, Eleventh ward, First Collection district. On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two contiguous lots of ground situate on the S. W. corner of Beach and Coates streets, Eleventh ward; one of them containing in front on Beach street 33 feet, and extending in depth along Coates street 62 feet 10 inches; and the other of them containing in front on Beach street 17 feet, and extending in depth 185 feet 2¾ inches to Front street, on which it has a front of 17 feet ½ of an inch. The improvements consist of a three-and-a half story brick house on Front street, etc. This is a complete distillery in every respect; all the work, viz., mash-tubs, fermenters, copper work, elevators, French burrs, boilers and engine, etc., are first class, and cannot be excelled. All to be sold in one lot. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneers. Terms—cash. $1000 to be paid at the time of sale. Plan and description of the property may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 thstu2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern four-story Brick Residence No. 235 S. Sixth street, opposite Washington square. On Tuesday, January 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixth street, below Walnut street, opposite Washington square, No. 235; containing in front on Sixth street 19 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 19 26 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 312 New Market street, with four three-story brick dwellings in the rear, between Vine and Callowhill streets. On Tuesday, December 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two brick messuages and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of New Market street, between Vine and Callowhill streets; the lot containing in front on New Market street 17 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet. The improvements are two modern four-story brick residences, with three-story back building; each have the modern conveniences; also four three-story brick dwellings in the rear forming a court. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $108.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 19 26 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Elias Reinheimer, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Business Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward, 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street—three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows, new balcony, large hall, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valuable property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
By order of
JACOB NIEDLINGER, }
M. SEIDENBACH, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 26 [23 16 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF heirs and alias order of Orphans' Court, estates of Nathans, minors, Isabella Coleman, under will of Isaiah Nathans, deceased.—Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 347 N. Front street, extending through to Water street, where it is five stories high. On Tuesday, December 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Exchange, all that bank messuage and lot of ground situate on the bank of Front and Water streets, 16 feet 10 inches southward of Callowhill street; containing in breadth north and south 13 feet, or thereabouts, and in length east and west about 40 feet, more or less. Bounded north by the corner messuage and lot of Thomas Britton, eastward by Water street, southward by another bank messuage and lot late of Thomas Britton, and westward by Front street aforesaid. Being the same premises which Jonathan Penrose, Esq., High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, by deed poll bearing date 1st of April, A. D. 1800, acknowledged in open Supreme Court at Philadelphia, September 3, A. D. 1800, and entered in Book B, page 162, granted and conveyed unto Isaiah Nathans, in fee. Sale absolute.
By the Court. JOSEPH MEGARY,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 19 26] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFT

A Box of Initial Paper,
Five Quires, in bright Colors, $1·00,
Or Stamped Plain, only 75 Cents.
ASSORTED SIZES, ENVELOPES SAME PRICE.
A full stock of all the Initials always on hand, or stamped at once to order.
Fine French, English and American Paper.
ENVELOPES TO MATCH PERFECTLY.
Monograms, Crests or Names Printed in Bright Colors.
HOLIDAY BOOKS, POCKET BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS, CARD CASES,
PORTFOLIOS, CHROMOS,
WRITING DESKS, FRAMES,
Fancy Goods at exceedingly low prices.
CHALLEN, Stationer,
No. 1308 CHESNUT Street,
12 18 3t PHILADELPHIA.

THIS DAY READY,
T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK,
AFTER THE STORM,
In one handsome volume, cloth, price $1 50
THE BEST GIFT BOOK OF THE SEASON.
ALSO,
New editions of the other writings of this POPULAR AND STANDARD AUTHOR, comprising about
THIRTY VOLUMES.
Sold separately or in sets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
12 17 thstu2t No. 617 SANSOM Street.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 18 6t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 18 6t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [12 18 6t
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
Also, at 11 o'clock, 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 12 19 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive sale at No. 240 South Second street
STOCK OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, at T. & J. A. Henkels' warerooms, No. 240 South second street, will be sold, at public sale, an extensive assortment of superior Furniture, comprising:—Walnut parlor suits, with rich and plain coverings; library, dining-room, and hall furniture; elegant chamber furniture, various styles, all manufactured in a superior manner expressly for their warerooom sales, and warranted.
The sale will be peremptory, and is made on account of Messrs. Henkels being about to remove to their new warerooms, No. 1002 Arch street. [12 18 3t

SALE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons,
December 21, 22, and 23, at 4 o'clock, a collection of choice Christmas Books, elegantly illustrated works in superb bindings, English and American editions, suitable for holiday presents, comprising the best authors in all departments of literature and the fine arts. 12 17 3t

Sale No. 611 N. Eleventh street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 611 N. Eleventh street, above Green street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor, and sitting room furniture, fine French plate round mantel mirror, fine toned rosewood piano, made by schomacker & Co.; French china and glassware, walnut secretary and bookcases, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, fine feather beds and hair mattresses, superior wardrobes, fine Axminster, Brussels, and imperial carpets, etc., etc.
Also, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, etc. 12 16 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday
December 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
FIFTH (South), No. 813—Modern Residence
CHRISTIAN, Nos. 2111 to 2141—Sixteen new Dwellings.
BRIDGE, No. 3810—Frame Dwelling.
STORY, No. 4?86—Brick Dwelling.
THIRD (South), No. 222—Modern Residence.
TWELFTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence, 17 by 190 feet; has all the modern conveniences.
PINE, No. 2220—Modern Residence.
GREEN LANE, Twenty-first ward—Valuable Lot.
BEACH AND COATES—First-class Grain Distillery.

STOCKS.

For account of whom it may concern—
50 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co
413 shares preferred stock of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co.
$2062 scrip of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company.

For other accounts—
14 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
20 shares Bank of North America.
8 shares Academy of Music, 4 big ticket.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
40 shares Central Transportation Co
10 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
25 shares Fourth National Bank.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
24 scrips Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
154 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Broad Top Improvement Co.
18 shares Stevensville and Indiana Railroad Co.
$10 000 second Mortgage Columbia and Indianapolis Central Railway, 7 per cent., April and October.
Catalogues now ready. 12 18 3t

Sale No. 1444 North Eleventh street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
December 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1444 North Eleventh street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire Elegant Furniture, comprising Handsome Walnut Parlor Furniture, Fine Green Plush Coverings; handsome Rosewood Piano, made by Abrecht, Bleicken & Schmidt; Elegant Mantel, and Pier Mirrors; Superior Walnut Secretary and Bookcase; Superior Walnut Dining-Room Furniture, China and Glassware; Two Suits of Elegant Walnut Chamber Furniture; Bolsters and Pillows; Fine Hair Mattresses; Elegant Brussels and other Carpets; Kitchen Furniture, etc.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.
The entire Furniture was made to order, and is equal to new. 12 16 6t

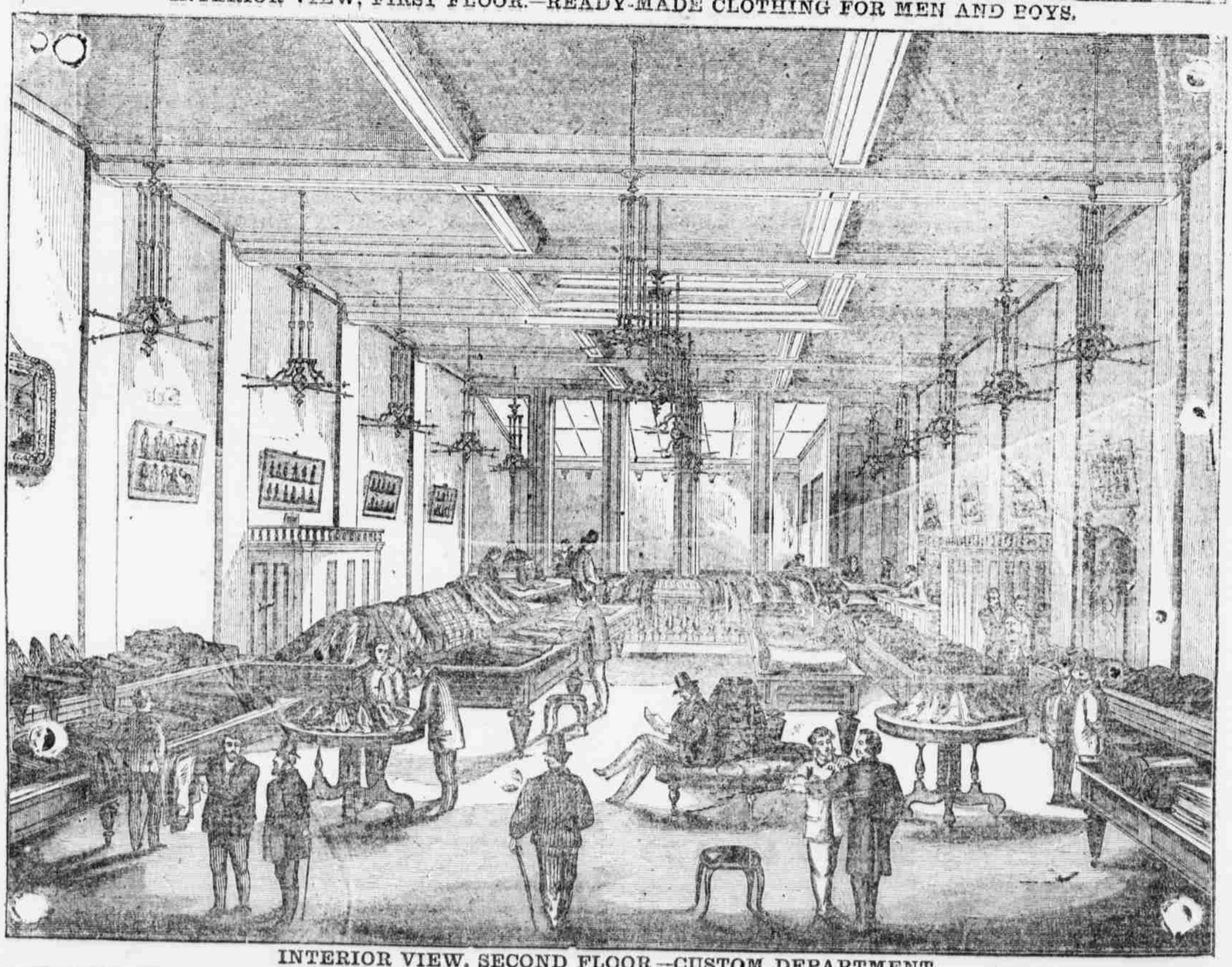
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—We will sell on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, day and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., a full and general assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holidays.

GRAND SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF THE BEST QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE, COMPRISING IN PART, MESSRS DIXON & SON'S BEST QUALITY SHEFFIELD GOODS,
On Monday morning,
21st instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, an invoice of best quality triple silver-plated goods, comprising, in part Messrs. Dixon & Son's best Sheffield ware, suitable for bridal and holiday presents. The quality of this ware is

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL!
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

INTERIOR VIEW, FIRST FLOOR.—READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.



INTERIOR VIEW. SECOND FLOOR—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR.

Constantly on hand an unrivaled stock of COATINGS. CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of foreign and domestic manufacture, which we make to order for Men and Boys, at moderate prices.

Consisting of a large and varied assortment of Garments of every description, Made in the latest style,

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,

Nos. 603 & 605 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

$300,000 WORTH
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' WELL MADE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
Must Positively be Sold previous to January 1st, 1869, before taking account of stock.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. X.—No. 145. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,

AND

WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or floccy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, diseases badly cured and excesses are capable of producing a weakness in the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, or nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic, and a Certain Cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of eighteen years,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

Price—$1·25 per bottle, or Six Bottles for $6·50; delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrappers.

CHRISTMAS COLUMN

TOO MANY COOKS.

A NEW EDGE TO AN OLD SAW.

BY TOM HOOD.

No hounting song is mine, I ween,
Though in the illustration seen
Are dear, and buck, and dough;
Nor is't a song for summer bow'rs,
Although 'tis floury; for the flour's
What's ground and doesn't grow.

It is a song of Christmas-tide—
Of love—and cookery beside—
Of spoons that do not stir.
"You pays your money; what you buys"
Is making pies or making eyes,
Whichever you prefer.

Behold a pair of maidens fair—
"Girls of the Period" I swear
Not fairly called they'd be,
Since they're dough-mesticated maids,
Here as the housewife's skilful aids
Enlisted, as you see!

For, every Christmas, folks must make
Great store of pudding, jelly, cake,
And apple tart, or quince;—
Not to omit to mention rich
And mighty savory pies, for which
Some matters we must mince.

With snowy apron round her waist,
See, dainty Laura deals in paste,
And Grace in candied peel.
Yet Laura, though she paste supplies,
Has real brilliants for her eyes,
As every one must feel.

Though Grace for candied peel we'll thank,
She has a grace and face more frank
Than peel most candied boasts.
Behold our Laura, then, and Grace
Each in the kitchen at her place—
Both faithful to their posts.

And now they're settled to their task:—
And who would dare to think, I ask,
That they won't do their work?
They'll shred their peels and roll their pastes—
They're girls with such domestic tastes—
And ne'er their duties shirk.

A shadow at the window, see!
'Tis he—the enviable he—
On whom our Laura smiles.
He stops, the open window at,
And with a little pleasant chat
The maidens' time beguiles.

Alas, fair maidens! much I fear
Your boasted household skill's a mere
Delusion and a dream.
You're making, you sad pussies, you—
Not much o' dough, but much ado
'Bout nothing, it would seem!

Come, Laura, at your paste begin,
Not let yours be a rolling-pin
That does not gather dough.
Come, Grace, I prithee, slice that peel,
You need not listen with such zeal
To his appeal, you know!

And, when he's waited full an hour,
Still Laura has not touched the flour—
Oh! sadly wasted time!
While Grace's fingers idly pause—
She quite forgets the peel because
She thinks of marriage-chime.

MORAL.

By way of moral here, the sage—
(Who pens for you, sweet maids, the page,
And on your picture looks)—
This topsy-turvy saw employs:—
"Dan Cupid, who's the broth of boys,
Has spoilt too many cooks!"

AUNT GRACE'S SWEETHEART.

A Christmas Story, by Mark Lemon, the Editor of "Punch."

CHAPTER I.

Doctor Gregory always told the story of Aunt Grace Maxwell's Sweetheart after this manner, and when he had been duly furnished with a second dose of "Pipkin punch," composed according to a recipe of Charles II, and only known in his family:—

My mother was a lighthearted woman, as I remember her, with a handsome and intelligent face, dark grey eyes, and a profusion of chesnut ringlets. She was rather short in figure, but her form was faultless, and she had the merriest laugh I ever heard. She was fond of a practical joke, by no means an unladylike propensity in her young days, though happily long discountenanced, and by no one more than by my mother. My father being a captain in the merchant service, my mother usually spent the time he was absent on his voyages with her aunt, who was a widow with a good property, and no incumbrances except myself, whom she loved and indulged to the utmost. My aunt—of course I mean my great aunt—being only forty, with three thousand a year at her own disposal, was as handsome as English matrons generally are who commence by being pretty in their maidenhood, had many offers; but she had given her whole heart to the man whom she had married, and had none left for any one else. She lived contented with the memory of a happy past, made so by the love of him who had gone before to the better land where all is love.

Among other suitors was a well-to-do lawyer, about Aunt Grace's age, an emigrant from the principality whence my mother's family originally came, and who had been a constant visitor during the life of my uncle. His proposal met with similar discouragement to all the others, but for the sake of old times he was allowed to continue his friendship. He was persevering and constant, and annually tried it on again, and always with the same result, until Mr. David Thomas' declarations were looked for like the waits and the holly, the mistletoe, and the mince-pies, and other Christmas cheer.

As my aunt was not offended at Mr. Thomas' pertinacity neither was he at his rejections. His visits were continued; and so constantly, that it came to be thought that Mr. David Thomas was an accepted suitor—an idea which my aunt did not discourage, as it defended her from the assaults of other assailants.

"Old Thomas" was greatly disliked by my mother and her two cousins, who suggested that Aunt Grace's money was the cause of his constancy, as he was saving to meanness, and often gave extra trouble by coming late for dinner; and trouble was all he did give, as no servant was ever known to be the richer for him. He never took the young ladies to the play, nor the opera, nor to any of the subscription balls, then popular with the upper middle-class; but if Aunt Grace gratified the young people with such amusements, he came in at half-price, or met them at the door, amply remunerating himself by his indulgence at supper.

There was always some little plot against old Thomas. Aunt Grace was fond of whist, and would play sixpenny points in preference to silver threepennies, which Mr. Thomas generally proposed, and no wonder. Mr. Thomas was very near-sighted and had a bad memory, so, as my aunt was invariably his partner, the young people opposed to them had no hesitation in taking his queen of hearts with the king of diamonds, and covering his knave of clubs with the queen of spades. Aunt Grace connived at these irregularities, which had their origin in no other motive than plaguing old Thomas, who hated to lose his money. I am bound to say, for the credit of my mother and my aunt and cousins, that the money was devoted to charitable purposes.

I have said that my mother was a lighthearted woman; and her cousin Janet was a fair match for her. Aunt Grace having taken a cottage for the summer on the banks of the Thames, old Thomas presented himself there one evening, uninvited. Somewhat to the consternation of my aunt, and greatly to the disgust of the young ladies, he had come to pass the night, as was evident from his little valise, which was adapted to a most limited wardrobe, and might have been only intended as an intimation to his friends that he required to be lodged as well as fed. It is probable our good-natured aunt might have pleaded the slight impropriety of a widow and her nieces receiving a bachelor admirer, but the weather turned out exceedingly wet, and old Thomas professed his willingness to sleep on a sofa, or on the kitchen dresser, rather than go to the next inn, some two miles off. He was compelled, he said, to leave for London by the first coach in the morning, having business in court. Under the circumstances, therefore, he was permitted to remain.

Amongst old Thomas' little peculiarities was his non-adherence to any continuous style of costume, if we except a black coat and a cream-colored cravat which had originally been white. At one time he would appear in tight pantaloons and shoes; at another, in Cossack trousers, through which protruded his foot encased in a black worsted stocking and shoe, instead of the well-polished Wellington required to give effect to the once fashionable garment. On the present occasion he appeared in a pair of blue elastic tights and Hessian boots, minus one tassel. This peculiarity as regards costume was, after a time, discovered to proceed from the fact of his having obtained the settlement of a bill of costs in kind, due to him from a dealer in left-off wardrobes. The evening being too wet to admit of going out of doors, whist had been resorted to, and old Thomas had been cheated of some shilling or two as usual, which he made up by requiring a large basin of gruel, amply flavored with rum. In the morning my mother and her cousins were astir by daylight; and as the rain had left off, they went out for a walk, leaving word that they should not return until after the hour which old Thomas had announced for his departure for London. The cause of this rather singular conduct was fully explained when old Thomas put on his hessians, as he found that the mischievous cousins had made them the receptacle for the groats used the preceding night. Old Thomas' indignation was naturally very great; but he was compelled to mount the coach, vowing that he would never enter the house of my aunt again. Old Thomas kept his word so long as my aunt remained in the country.

His wrath was very great; but, after a time, not sufficient to keep him away from Aunt Grace's comfortable fireside and hot suppers.

We had gone one Christmas time to spend the holidays at Brighton, my father's health requiring sea-air, and Aunt Grace had also taken a small house for herself and her nieces, so that we might have the usual family gathering on Christmas Day. Old Thomas had been usually a guest on these occasions, as he had no relations in London, but on this occasion it was not thought necessary to ask him, as the journey could at that time be only made by coach, and the weather promised to be seasonably inclement. He was not to be avoided, however; and a letter arrived on the morning of the 24th, to say that he might be expected on Christmas Eve.

When he arrived at Aunt Grace's, his luggage was again confined to the little valise. He wore a rough Witney coat—one is rarely seen nowadays, and was, at the time of which I speak, chiefly confined to the use of country people and the old watchmen: under it was a suit of black, consisting of a coat, waistcoat, knee-breeches, and black silk stockings; and in this state of full dress had old Thomas travelled some fifty odd miles, on a bitter December day, outside the Item coach. He was, as might have been expected, nearly frozen to death; and I well remember my surprise at the quantity of hot brandy-and-water required to thaw him! Even Aunt Grace was vexed at what she felt to be a liberty on the part of her admirer; but her nature was too gentle to be revengeful, and she therefore contented herself with securing a bed for him at the New Ship, which Mr. Thomas duly occupied, and for which (from a sense of delicacy, perhaps, considering himself my aunt's guest) he omitted to pay.

As the families had arranged to spend Christmas Eve together, Aunt Grace had no choice but to bring old Thomas on to my father, whose hospitable disposition overlooked intrusion, and, continuing the warm applications commenced at Aunt Grace's, old Thomas had to be escorted at an early hour to the New Ship by our footman. For some reason or the other, old Thomas would not go abroad in his Witney coat, and it was therefore left hanging up in the hall at Aunt Grace's lodgings, where it came at last to be so suggestive to me of a London watchman, that I could not resist the temptation to complete the resemblance, by adding the large letters indicating the parish to which the guardian of the night belonged. The only mode of doing this which occurred to me was to form the letters of red sealing-wax; and, accordingly, with the assistance of my mischievous cousin (but quite unknown to aunty), I designed a royal crown, with G. R. as its supporters. The day after Christmas Day, old Thomas had to return to London, and was no doubt surprised at the attention of my cousin, who insisted upon helping him into his Witney coat when the Item (as the coach was named) called at the door for its passenger. It was not until the coach drove away that Aunt Grace became aware of the trick which had been played on her self-invited visitor; and it is right to own that she was very angry at the perpetration of this practical joke.

When old Thomas discovered the liberty which had been taken with him, there can be no question but he was "mighty indignant," as he actually wrote to my father claiming thirty shillings for the damage done to the coat, which he stated he had only borrowed from a friend. My father gave me a sharp wigging, but I heard him telling the story afterwards to my mother as a capital joke.

Any other man but old Thomas would have discovered that he was unpopular in our family; but he was determined not to see, and resolutely kept his ground, netwithstanding that Aunt Grace's failing health made it inconvenient to receive him at all times. At last, constant residence in the country was advised for my aunt, who therefore disposed of her house in town, and went to live some hundred miles from London, taking with her one of her nieces, an orphan, and who was devotedly attached to her aunt. Old Thomas was greatly disturbed when he heard of these arrangements for the future, and was even inconsiderate enough to call all doctors humbugs, and to prognosticate an early death to Aunt Grace, if she attempted to bury herself in the country. For this display of selfishness my mother rated him well.

Two days before Aunt Grace was to leave London forever, the twopenny postman brought her a letter. It was from old Thomas—a love letter.

Love letters are generally very spoony affairs, and uninteresting to every one but the persons to whom they are addressed; but old Thomas' was so unique that I will repeat it as nearly as I can remember it. It was dated from Staples Inn, and ran nearly thus:—

"My Dear Mrs. Maxwell:—I do not think you can doubt the sincerity of my strong regard for you, after the many proposals I have made to you, and the many indignities I have put up with for your sake from your nieces and that cub of Mrs. Gregory's." (The cub meaning me.) "I once more ask you to become my wife, and on the following terms:—

"I will take a house in any part of London you may select, not exceeding £200 a year.

"I will keep you a carriage and pair, coachman and footman.

"I will settle on you £10,000 provided you outlive me.

"Your own property shall be settled upon yourself for your own life, with the reversion of £10,000 thereof to me, should I prove to be the survivor.

"I will give you at once £5000 for your freehold property, and which now only realizes you £150 a year.

"Household expenses to be paid out of our joint income.

"Our marriage to take place in a month from the date of your acceptance.

"An early answer will oblige

"Your faithful servant,

"DAVID THOMAS."

Aunt Grace was a clever woman, but she was a woman *par et simple* also; and the constancy of her old admirer touched her. She therefore, having read his letter, refolded it, and put it directly into her pocket. Nor was its contents known to us until some months afterwards, when she was completely satisfied at the refusal she had given, by discovering that the piece of freehold land which Thomas had so generously offered to purchase was worth £10,000 at least, being wanted for the terminus of one of the great railways just then in course of development.

From that time we lost sight of old Thomas for many years. He was either disgusted at his rejection, or ashamed at having his little dodge discovered.

A few months before Aunt Grace's death, at the request of my mother, I paid a visit to Staples Inn, to see if "David Thomas" still appeared en the doorway of No. ——, Staples Inn.

"No," the porter told me; "Mr. Thomas had been gone for a year or more, and was off the law-list."

CHAPTER II.

Aunt Grace died in December. She was sincerely beloved by us all, and her death cast a certain amount of gloom upon what with us was usually the merriest time of the year. I am still old-fashioned enough to keep Christmas, as it is called, and find, without any "gush" or affectation, that there are pleasant associations with that period of the year which come at none other—not the least welcome, the recollection of the old house at home and the genial man my father, who had the happy knack of taking sunshine with him wherever he went. My mother, too—but you know all about her. Well, we were making ourselves as merry as we could in our miserable-looking mourning garments (how I hate mourning!—too often, indeed, "the mockery of woe!") when the man-servant asked to speak to my father. My mother's thoughts, no doubt, flew away to the kitchen chimney, prone to take fire on the most important occasions. It couldn't be the pudding that was in difficulties, or she would have been the person called for. Her conjectures were soon at an end by my father returning in a few minutes, followed by a stranger, as we thought.

"An old friend, my dear," said my father, "who has been good enough to look us up on Christmas Eve—Mr. Thomas, my dears."

My mother fairly stared at the dingy apparition which stood bowing and grinning as he approached, placing at last an icy hand in hers, almost sending the blood cold to her heart.

"Long since we have met, Mrs. Gregory; but I was passing by, and recollecting your former kindness, I thought I would venture to intrude, if only for half an hour."

My mother, of course, gave him welcome, whilst my father wheeled an easy chair closer to the fire, and bade his guest to be seated. A more miserable object could scarcely have been abroad on that cold Christmas night. His threadbare coat was fastened across his chest by what few buttons that remained, whilst a piece of string seemed to be the mainstay of the centre. His trousers glistened in the firelight; and those who looked closely at them would have seen that, where the folds came, they were worn through and showed no undercovering to the spare, shrivelled limbs of the wearer.

Old Thomas, in his younger days, always had an odd sniffing manner, but now, from the effects of the cold, his nasal peculiarity was so incessant that my mother quietly left the room, and returned with a pocket handkerchief, which she presented with a smile to her old antagonist. He received it with a simple "Thank you: always thoughtful;" and the rest of the party was equally thankful.

I shall never forget the hunger in that man's looks. I have seen many sad faces in my time, pinched and lined by want, but there was something terrible in the expression of David Thomas when the servant brought in a well-furnished supper-tray, which my mother had quietly ordered. Nor can I forget the ravenous manner in which the hungry man devoured the food placed at his disposal, nor the time he remained occupied in eating. "Oh, how hungry he must have been!" said my mother, afterwards. All the shillings and sixpences of which I had cheated him years ago seemed jingling in my ears, and reproaching me for my wickedness; and yet but a few years ago he was worth thousands!

When old Thomas had finished his meal, he took his seat again by the fire, as though nothing extraordinary had occurred since he had left it, and having made free use of my mother's pocket-handkerchief, said—

"I'm afraid we are going to have a sharp winter?"

"There was every prospect of it, no doubt; and there he sits," thought my father, "with no more clothing on him than would be needful in the tropics."

After two or three sips at a glass of hot brandy-and-water, which my mother had compounded for him, old Thomas said, rather abruptly—

"So poor Mrs. Maxwell is gone at last: I saw her death in the paper yesterday."

"Yesterday?" said my father: "it was there three weeks ago."

"Ay, yes; but I don't often see the papers now. Did she leave any legacies?"

"Her property was very fairly divided amongst her kindred."

"And friends?" asked the old man.

"No; unless her servants could be called so," replied my father; "they were not forgotten."

"Humph!" and old Thomas drained his glass nearly at one gulp, and then rose to go.

"Well, I must be off," he said, as though he had been an every-day visitor. "Good-night, Captain."

My mother was gesticulating to my father, and his own kind heart soon found the meaning of her pantomime.

"But you've no overcoat, Mr. Thomas, and it's freezing like mad," said my father; "five degrees colder since you came into the house. Here, let me lend you this old roquelaire; it will at least keep you warm."

The garment in question was a plaid roquelaire or cloak, with a red plush collar, fastened by a brass clasp—once the thing, I assure you, young gentlemen—and I, who had been sent to fetch it by my mother, felt as though I were making some restitution for the damage I had done to the Witney coat.

"Well," replied old Thomas, "as you say, it is colder since I came out; and this—this certainly is a comfortable garment—yes; I will borrow it, Captain. I'll send it back." He paused.

"Oh, don't trouble yourself about that. Any time you are passing you can bring it, you know."

"Yes—yes," muttered old Thomas. "I've had a charming evening!—very pleasant evening. Good-night!"

And so talking, old Thomas went home.

Home? Where was that?

"How sorry I am I did not ask him," said my mother—and then she made her speech about her cheating. "I'm afraid he is very badly off; and I should have been glad to have made amends for my former folly."

"Too late now," replied my father, after a few moments' pause. "Do you know, my dear, I do not believe he is as poor as he looks."

"Good gracious, my dear!—when his hunger drove him into our house to get a meal!" exclaimed my mother.

"Well, he certainly must have been hungry to have cleared the dishes as he did," replied my father, "and I hope he is better for his stowage. But it was not the supper that he came for—though that might have been included in his calculation."

"What then?" asked my mother, in surprise.

"He came to know if Aunt Grace had left him a legacy," said my father.

"Why, he could have learnt that for a shilling, could he not?"

"Yes; but he preferred saving his shilling," replied my father. "What I have seen tonight, coupled with his inquiry about the legacies, confirms me in an opinion I have long entertained, that old Thomas is a miserable old miser."

"Miser!" exclaimed my mother, adding presently, "well, he was always very stingy and mean, and ——"

"There are vices which grow with age, my dear, and bring their own punishment. None more so than loving money better than our fellow-creatures."

"Then we've seen the last of our old roquelaire," said I.

"George—for shame!" cried my mother.

"George, you're a sharp fellow," said my father. "I don't believe he will ever have the heart to return it, especially as I almost made him a present of it."

Father and I were right. The old Scotch cloak came not back to us, though my mother fancied she saw it on a certain occasion.

CHAPTER III.

In a small house in Islington lived Mrs. Drury, and of which she made the most by letting lodgings. The house consisted of six rooms only—two underground, two parlors, and two upper rooms. The parlors were let to a single gentleman, the upper rooms to a widow and her daughter, and the basement Mrs. Drury occupied herself, having only her surplus rent and an annuity of thirty pounds to live upon, save and except what she made by occasional speculations at auctions. The widow and her daughter, Mrs. and Martha Ramsay, were, comparatively speaking, new comers. Mr. Ramsay had held a position of trust in a large piano-forte establishment, until his failing health compelled him to resign. For nearly eighteen months he had lingered and lingered, until all his available means were exhausted, and then, very reluctantly, he "declared upon his club." He ought to have done so long before, as he was justly entitled to do; but from, I think, a feeling of false pride, he abstained, until he had hardly a choice between that and the workhouse. A few months afterwards he died, and the once happy home of the Ramsays was broken up.

What a terrible change those words convey!—none can know but the poor man and the poor man's family. It is not a sentimental sorrow at a change of place—"the old familiar room"—"the tree my father planted"—and all that. It is as it were like to a ship driving from its anchor, while shoals and rocks are about her on every side.

The poor man's "home" has been made bit by bit, and every object within it marks the progress of his married life. How hard they worked, how closely they saved, to add this and that to the first few necessary purchases!

With the small sum realized by their remaining furniture—some of it had been sold long ago—and the twenty pounds payable by the club to Mrs. Ramsay as "a member's widow," the mother and daughter had to look the world in the face. Mrs. Drury's rooms were only eight shillings a week, and Martha had hopes that she could earn something by teaching. Mrs. Drury had kindly consented to have a printed card with the words "Day School" hung on the knocker during the hours that the parlors were absent; but the bait hung many weeks without attracting a nibble. Martha did not wait for employment to knock at the door, as she went every day in search of needlework, always returning with the same ill success. She would gladly have gone into service, as she had done once during her father's long sickness; but she was a fragile creature, subject to recurrent attacks of nervous headache, which entirely prostrated her for a time. Her mother, too, from long mental anxiety, had become partially paralyzed in her left arm. Do not think I am describing an imaginary case. I have met with more than one similar instance of combined circumstances that contributed to the pains of poverty; and at times it is well to be reminded of the suffering which is around us, that we may be more liberal in our thank-offerings for the good which we ourselves enjoy.

The little capital of the Ramsays had sensibly decreased, and they resolved to seek cheaper lodgings, now that the expectations had failed which had induced them to pay so large a rent. But Mrs. Drury had become in some way attached to her lodgers, and was lucky enough to find a gentleman, a surveyor, temporarily engaged in the neighborhood, who wanted the use of a room for two or three hours one day in the week, and who agreed to pay more than half the rent for the accommodation. This arrangement afforded help, but only for a time. The money dwindled still, and then the Ramsays had recourse to the pawnbroker. One by one the few superfluities they possessed were parted with, until there was not sufficient to pay the small amount of rent due on the following day.

"What is to be done? What is to become of us?" asked the mother, despairingly. "God has abandoned us."

"Oh, do not say that! We are being tried very sorely; but we have never done wrong, and have His promise that the fatherless and widow will be cared for, and we shall be in His good time," said Martha, kneeling down beside her mother.

"But when will that be?—when we are without food? To-morrow we shall have no right to stay here. No, there is nothing for us but the—that dreadful place!"

"There are good and honest people even in the workhouse, mother. Think that—think anything but that God has deserted us."

Mrs. Ramsay shook her head despairingly. After a few moments' silence she said, "Something must be done to keep us here. I would rather starve here than go into any of the miserable holes where we can find shelter. I would rather die than be made a pauper."

"We have striven bravely, I am sure—bravely to the last," said Martha. "It would be sin to die by our own will, when any means were left us whereby we could live out our allotted time."

The two women sat silent for some time, each busy with her thoughts. They were aroused by Mrs. Drury calling from the bottom of the stairs:—

"Here's a letter for Mrs. Ramsay."

"A letter!" cried Martha, hastening from the room, her heart beating rapidly with the vague hope that some good had come to them at their utmost need.

The letter had been long in finding them, and it was indorsed with many addresses, which the postman had been directed to try. It was very brief, and misspelt, and came from a country friend of Mrs. Ramsay, to say that her sister Charlotte, whom all had thought long since dead, had returned to her native village, and had been inquiring after Mrs. Ramsay. There was not much to hope from this; but, coming at this time, the almost despairing women received it as a promise of deliverance.

"Let us now tell our position to Mrs. Drury. Show her this letter, and no doubt she will help us," said Martha, rapidly.

"Stop—not yet," replied Mrs. Ramsay. "Mrs. Drury is like the rest of the world, I'm afraid. So long as we can pay, she is civil; but—I have not told you this—of late she has been very different in her manner towards me—suspecting, no doubt, the truth, and preparing us for the consequsnces. It is more necessary than ever that we stay here, that Charlotte may be able to find us. She may not be able or willing to help us, and we must not leave here."

"But the rent, mother?"

"Must be paid. We have nothing of our own on which we can raise a shilling."

What she then proposed was met with such earnest objections from Martha, that it was evening before she gained her daughter's assent to adopt it.

Mrs. Ramsay was right in her observation of change in Mrs. Drury's bearing to her, and she would have been right in her estimate of Mrs. Drury's character as a letter of lodgings. But of this presently.

CHAPTER IV.

Doctor Gregory having replenished his glass, went on with his story:—

As I have told you, Mrs. Drury's lodger in the parlors was a single gentleman. "I did him at first," Mrs. Drury had been heard to

say, "at fourteen shillin' a week, breakfast, boots, and firing included—candles extra; but as he only burnt a dip, there was little to be said about lights. I soon found that his appetite was really ferocious, and that he ate more at one breakfast than I did at six. It did not matter the nature of the provisions, he had no fancies, and I do believe he could have eaten tenpenny nails, like the pelican of the wilderness I saw in Wombwell's menagerie. So I told him I couldn't do it at the money, and after a deal of haggling I got him to fifteen and six; and at that price he's been stationary here six years." Mrs. Drury always spoke of this gentleman as "my parlors," but his name was Mr. David Thomas.

On the evening when the Ramsays were in their great perplexity Mr. Thomas had returned home to his tea, which, not being in the contract with Mrs. Drury, was usually weak—in fact, watery. He had just settled down to reading the newspaper, borrowed from the neighboring public-house, when he was startled by hearing the voices of women in mingled tones of supplication and anger. He rose and opened the door.

"For mercy sake, forgive me! Do not expose me! Do not ruin me!" It was Martha Ramsay who was speaking.

"You ungrateful, you deceitful thing!"—and in a louder voice, "You, ma'am, to whom I have done no end of kindness without charging you a penny, to be robbed in this way! I'll send for the police!"

"Oh, pray do not! We are starving! Do not ruin us!" cried the Ramsays, speaking together.

"What's the matter?" asked Mr. Thomas.

"What's the matter, sir?" replied Mrs. Drury, descending the stairs, and carrying a bundle. "A pair of sheets and I don't know what besides. I shall find the room stripped, I dare say, when I have spirit to examine it."

"No, no, ma'am, nothing else, on my word of honor!" said Martha, convulsed with grief.

"Your word of honor!" replied Mrs. Drury; and then turning to Mr. Thomas, she added, 'Sir, we are all disgraced by those two women up stairs. For this fortnight past we have noticed that this young deceitful hussey left the house at dusk—a thing she never did before—always contriving to avoid me, until at last I made up my mind to watch her. Two evenings ago I saw her go into the pawnbroker's in the next street. Oho, my lady! I thought, that's your game, is it? And so I resolved to keep my eye on her; and to-night, as she was sneaking down stairs, I popped upon her, and found to my horror—though I half suspected it—she was walking off with my property. There it is, Mr. Parlors—I mean Mr. Thomas—and now I'm off for the police."

Martha uttered a faint shriek, and fell, rather than sought a seat, upon the stairs. Her mother stood on the stair above her.

"Mrs. Drury, mind I am the guilty person, not Martha, said Mrs. Ramsay; "it was I who commanded her to take your property."

"No, no!" cried Martha; "my mother is not—no, I was the thief, as you saw, Mrs. Drury—I own it—No, not my mother!"

"Well, that's for the police to find out," said Mrs. Drury; "that's their business."

"Stop a moment, my dear madam," said Mr. Thomas. "A police case is a troublesome affair, and ruinous to one party. Perhaps things are not so bad as you fear. My poor girl," continued Mr. Thomas, "tell me the truth. Is this indeed your first offense?"

"Indeed, yes. We have had no food for two days but bread—a little bread," answered Mrs. Ramsay.

"Nothing more," murmured Martha, "nothing more."

"But that's no reason why my sheets——"

"Hush, please, "interposed Mr. Thomas. "My dear Mrs. Drury, had you not better satisfy yourself that you have not been injured further than we see? Had you not better examine their rooms?"

"Well, yes, perhaps I had," answered Mrs. Drury, sharply; "if those creatures will come off my stairs and let me go up"

"Come into my room," said Mr. Thomas, raising up Martha, and the weeping women obeyed.

Whilst Mrs. Drury was making her search, having to her annoyance had to come down for a candle, as there was none burning in the Ramsays' room, Mr. Thomas heard from the mother the extremity at which they had arrived, and that, stimulated by the gleam of hope contained in the letter they had received that succor was at hand, she had foolishly, wickedly urged her daughter to the commission of an act which she had succeeded in persuading herself was venial under the circumstances.

Mrs. Drury reported that she "missed nothing—that is, nothing at present," hardly liking to acknowledge that she had not been robbed.

"Then let me intercede for these poor women," said Mr. Thomas. "I will be responsible for their rent—say for a—a—fortnight—or—or—three weeks, and we will see what else can be done for them. Yes, until your sister Charlotte can be found. Yes, and perhaps, Mrs. Drury, a mutton chop—well, say two mutton chops—cooked in your best manner, Mrs. Drury, eh? might not be amiss; and a little beer, say a pint; and, as I said, I'll be their banker in a small way—a very small way, beginning with—with two shillings. You will not refuse your old lodger, I know, Mrs. Drury?"

And Mrs. Drury, after wagging her head, and smoothing down her black silk apron, said—

"Well, she didn't want to hurt nobody, especially the Ramsays; but it wasn't in human nature to see your sheets dragged from under you, and—why didn't the foolish women tell her how badly they was off," *et cetera, et cetera.*

Mr. David Thomas was soon relieved from the responsibilities he had so kindly taken upon himself, as Sister Charlotte proved no exception to long—lost relatives (at least in Christmas stories), and had brought home, if not a great fortune, a modest independence for a person in her position of life.

Had Aunt Grace ever heard this episode in the life of her old admirer, she might have—well, thought better of him than I fancy she did.

CHAPTER V.

It was Boxing Night in London—the second night after the Christmas Eve that old Thomas had appeared so unexpectedly at Bedford Square. Boxing Night is the great saturnalia of the London roughs, and courts and alleys and filthy streets are disturbed by the rude revelry of their indwellers. Not that all the poor wretches hidden away in these human styes make merry on Boxing Night—God bless them! No; many sit in hunger and cold, and listen, sometimes with anger, sometimes with envy, at the roaring sot proclaiming how the Christian largess had been wasted in horrible excess.

I said just now that it is well, at this festive season, to be reminded of the misery which is around us, that our charity may be quickened; and I must now lead you into a house that might be Poverty's Palace. In every room which we shall pass as we ascend the filthy stairs are half-famished men, women, and children, who someway hold on to life—for some inscrutable reason. Some of them have had "the Gospel preached unto them"—years ago—but the bitter misery of their lives has made them forgetful of its promises. Many, many more are as ignorant of all that concerns their immortality as the dogs in the street. Think of that, dear ladies and gentlemen, who thrust your little missionary boxes under your neighbours' nose, and plead for our black brothers, far, far away in Timbuctoo. Good and true Christian men have devoted themselves to the missionary's perilous work, I know, and gladly laid down their lives for its sake. Doubtless they will have their reward.

But should not blood be thicker than water? Should not our own pariahs be our first care? Should not the State drag into the light the wretched beings whose faces, if cleaned, would be as white as our own? whose confused collocation of words is surely our own language? who are subject to the same laws as ourselves—except that they know them only as punishments? Why are these English freemen and freewomen ever to be a curse and scandal to their country? Why is the baby of the thief to be so utterly uncared for that it must become a thief as soon almost as it can run alone?

To face this hydra requires a Christian's courage. To conquer it will need an unselfish endurance, which springs only from a sense of duty to God and man. We all admit the existence of the evil. How few of us have the courage and the self-denial to attempt to subvert it!

There are, however, good men and women moving about in the midst of this wretchedness, teaching some the value of order and cleanliness, and how to make their rags less apparent, until the Book, which it is their mission to sell, becomes a desire. These missionaries are called Bible Men and Bible Women.

It is the Bible woman, Martha, who is talking so gently to a ragged woman on the landing of the filthy house to which I have introduced you.

The little basket Martha Ramsay carries contains medicine and some other comfort for a sick man who lives in one of the attics. He has lived there two years or more. Quite alone; no living thing with him, neither bird nor cat. He rarely stirred abroad, except at the dusk of the evening, and then seemingly only to purchase food. He does such cleaning of his room as he permits himself, never quitting it without locking the door, and the lock is one which he bought when he first came to lodge in the Rookery. He has made no friends, not even with his landlady, but pays his rent without scarcely exchanging "the time of day, or saying a word on the weather." He is always wretchedly clad, but heat or cold seems alike to him.

It was on the preceding day—Christmas Day—that Martha, going about her duty, found this wretched man seated on the stairs of the second floor, apparently in great pain—or, he might have been drinking.

"What ails you, my poor man?" asked Martha, gently; "are you ill?"

"Yes, very ill. Are you strong enough to help me to my room?"

"I'll try," replied Martha, cheerfully; "I'm not a very strong woman; but there—which is your room?"

"Up higher—the attic on the left," said the man; and then step by step, aided by Martha, he reached the door of his room.

"Thanks, my good woman," said the man; "I can manage now."

"Not you," said Martha;" "I must see you safely settled."

"No—I won't have it. I allow no one to enter my room," exclaimed the man; but a paroxysm of pain made him cling to the doorpost and drop the key.

Martha did not hesitate a moment, but unlocking the door, led the now unresisting man to his miserable pallet, and laid him on it.

When the pain ceased the man looked towards Martha, and the expression of thankfulness which came into his face seemed to quicken her memory, and she started as she looked at him.

"Surely I must be deceived? and yet I—do I speak to Mr. Thomas?" she asked.

The man turned quickly to her and said, "Who are you that —— ?—I never saw you before to-day."

"Yes, yes! I am sure I am not mistaken. You were my benefactor years ago; but I am not mistaken—I am Martha Ramsey, the poor creature—"

"Is it so?" cried the man, "is it so?" and then his head fell upon his pillow. The almost fleshless hand with which he covered his eyes seemed to tell of long privation—hunger, cruel hunger.

Martha was greatly moved. As soon as she could speak freely she reminded David Thomas of his former goodness. She told him that her means were very small, but it would be her duty, her happiness, to help him who had rescued her when her life was at its worst. At first he rejected her kindly offers of help, but after a time he seemed to yield. Martha had some skill in housewife pharmacy, and succeeded in allaying the pain which returned at intervals, for the next hour or so.

"And now," she said, "I can leave you: but I shall come back very shortly with a doctor."

"No, no! I'll have no doctor! D—— extortionate scoundrels! Half fools—half knaves!"

"But not the one I should bring," said Martha, gently.

"I won't see any one—any one but you!" replied Thomas, sharply, adding, "that is, if you like to come on your own account. I know what's the matter with me; I had some brandy-and-water—too much—on Christmas Eve—and sat down on a doorstep and went to sleep. Of course I caught cold."

"No doubt you are right," said Martha: "so I shall come by-and-by and bring you some gruel."

"No charity stuff!" cried Thomas, "I won't touch it."

'No, it shall be my own; and you won't refuse that, my dear friend and benefactor?" said Martha, coaxingly.

Mr. Thomas only gave a grunt.

"Why, bless me!" said Martha, "you have no fire, and——"

"I hate fire—I can't breathe if the room's hot. If you're cold you had better stay away," replied Mr. Thomas.

Martha only smiled, and threw over her patient the old Scotch roquelaire which had left our respectable abode to find itself in such queer lodgings. Mr. Thomas seemed to resent this considerate conduct, but he was really endeavoring to get up to lock the door. He was too weak.

"What's the matter with me?" he muttered; "I am not paralyzed, am I? Why can't I get up?"

Martha begged of him to be quiet; that she would only be away for a short time.

"Well, then, lock me in," said Mr. Thomas. "It's double lock—turn the key twice."

Martha said yes, and then rapidly left the room.

When Martha returned with such small comforts as she could collect in the neighborhood, she saw such a change in her patient that she became alarmed for him, and instantly, without saying a word, went for a doctor. In less than a quarter of an hour she returned, bringing with her a medical friend, requesting him, however, to wait outside the door until she had prepared her patient.

Notwithstanding the care with which Martha tried to introduce the doctor, Mr. Thomas was as resistant as his prostration permitted him to be.

"My dear friend," said Martha, firmly but softly, "we are forbidden to do self-murder; and by refusing to use the means within our reach to preserve the life which has been lent to us, we do commit self-murder."

"But I am not likely to die!" interrupted Mr. Thomas.

"I believe otherwise, and I dare not be silent. You are in great danger!"

Mr. Thomas by a sudden effort raised himself on his arms, and stared fixedly at Martha.

"I have brought a gentleman with me who will confirm or contradict my fears," said Martha. "Dear friend, you must see him."

The fear of death seemed to be a new terror to David Thomas, and he lay silent, his chest heaving quickly. The examination of the doctor was conclusive. Inflammation of some vital part—I shan't talk shop—had set in, and the case was hopeless. It would be out of place to repeat now the words in which this was conveyed to David Thomas by Martha Ramsay, or by which he was urged to loose his hold upon the world. He clung closely to his idol!

Martha watched and prayed beside him throughout the night. When the doctor came again (which he did very early in the morning), he pronounced his worst fears confirmed, and that death was rapidly approaching. David Thomas tried to beat back the shadow which advanced slowly—slowly, but at last it came, too defined not to be known that it was Death.

"I have much to say—much to do—and the time you tell me is so short. Send some one to Mrs. Gregory, in Bedford square. Tell her to come instantly—say I am dying."

My mother was greatly terrified when this message reached her, but my father urged her to go at once, and volunteered to accompany her.

In a great state of alarm my mother stood by the bedside of her old acquaintance.

"Mrs. Gregory," he said with difficulty, "you wonder, I dare say, to see me in this miserable plight."

My mother made a grimace, by which she meant to say she did.

"Do you guess what brought me to it? No, you can't, I know. It was love!"

"Oh! Mr. Thomas!"

"Yes, love of money. I began to love money when I was a boy; to save money I lived sparingly and lonely; I grew fonder and fonder of putting by, until I became frightened at myself. I tried every now and then to break from my master. I thought if I could have married Mrs. Maxwell—I thought of her money too—I might have been brought to spend, and not have been always afraid to lose or to waste. But it was not to be. When the —— Bank broke I lost two thousand pounds. It nearly killed me. I got together all I possessed—I could trust no one with it. Good securities—Ah! what pain is this that almost blinds me? For old time's sake, you and this woman, Martha Ramsay, take what is beneath my pillow—what I have lived and died for. Yes, for I have starved—Again that pain! Darkness—darkness!"

After one deep sigh, his head fell upon his bosom, and David Thomas was dead.

And now, said the doctor, comes the strange part of this rambling story; and had it not been within my own knowledge, I would not have mentioned it.

The reference which David Thomas had made to his pillow was not forgotten, and on search being made, no less a sum than twelve thousand pounds was found wrapped up in all sorts of coverings. The doctor's opinion was that the owner's death was accelerated by starvation. Neither my mother nor Martha Ramsay derived any advantages from what had evidently been intended as a deed of gift from David Thomas, as he died intestate, and his next of kin came into possession of all the money.

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Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 154 and 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 1y 19 mwf3m

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

11 25 thstu6t

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications, "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12 8 thstu4p

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortars, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought Iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
12,249 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
36 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
189 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
735 Springfield Rifled Muskets, cal. .58.
27 Rifles, escorted.
3 Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
62 Light Artillery Sabres.
272 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords.
Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendages.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corn sacks
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion may be subserved by so doing.

12 18 17t1 T. G. BAYLOR,
Maj. of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comdg.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30f

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN, at No. 278 South EIGHTH Street. 12 14 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

American Sunday-School Union's

PERIODICALS.

Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Editor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

A monthly paper, sixteen pages, quarto, for Sunday-school Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. Each number contains a SERMON for CHILDREN, and an OUTLINE LESSON for Sunday-schools, by the Editor. It is published at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

A beautifully illustrated paper, for Children and Youth, monthly or semi-monthly. Terms twelve cents per year for the monthly and twenty-four cents for the semi-monthly, for ten copies or over sent to one address, postage payable at the office where received.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Sample Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the depository, [1217 thfstf

No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HENRY GRAMBO & CO.,

(H. Grambo, of the late firms of LIPPINCOTT GRAMBO & CO., and GRIGG, ELLIOTT & CO.)

No. 601 CHESNUT Street,

(Opposite the New *Ledger* Office,)

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers Stationers, Blank Book and Envelope Manufacturers, Lithographers and Printers, Importers of Engineers' Materials.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

We have just received our shipments of fancy articles and novelties for the holiday trade, which are respectfully submitted for examination and sale to our friends and the public. Our stock of first-class Blank Books and Stationery for merchants is complete in every respect.

Annexed we enumerate a few of the leading articles of the fancy trade:—

Work Boxes in every variety, Jewel Cases, Odor Cases, Travelling Bags, Shopping Bags, Silk Bags, Bronze Figures, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Card Receivers, Pocket Books of the finest and newest patterns, Imported, Library and Office Inkstands, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Fancy Writing Desks in every variety of sizes and styles, Fans, Match Boxes, Papier Mache Cabinets, Tables and Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Scotch Goods, Pearl Thermometers, Pearl Albums, Pearl Pen-holders, Pearl Folders, new picture Desks, Backgammon Boards, Cribbage and Cribbage Boxes, Cheesmen, Rodgers' Knives, Fancy Note Paper (new styles).

A superior assortment of Stationery, Domestic and Imported, all at the very lowest prices. 12 16 19t4p

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Has a most varied and complete assortment of Goods for the Holiday Season, 1868-69, comprising
ILLUSTRATED, STANDARD, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND LONDON EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE,
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ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
MORE THAN 1000 SETS OF JUVENILE LIBRARIES IN NEAT BOXES,
Fine French, English, and American
STATIONERY, PAPER, AND ENVELOPES,
stamped, and neatly done up in Fancy Boxes,
WRITING DESKS,
a splendid assortment,
THE FINEST AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CHROMOS,
PICTURE FRAMES IN WALNUT AND GOLD.

For the convenience of our customers we have arranged

OUR NEW STOCK ON COUNTERS

running the entire length of our store.

Call at once at

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S,
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AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS. 12 17 s14p

FINE ILLUSTRATED
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CHOICE HOLIDAY BOOKS!

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Have just opened with a large assortment of STANDARD ENGLISH AND OTHER BOOKS, in fine bindings; also, a very fine selections of ALL THE NEW AND CHOICEST ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS, ALBUMS, Etc., adapted for the present Holiday Season, and to which they invite the attention of all in search of elegant Christmas Presents, at moderate prices. [12 18 10trp

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, Etc., imported to order weekly by steamer.

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BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
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MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

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HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.

11 6t No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	40

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	44	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer	44	by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; to such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate bid to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per 100 miles, as in the foregoing case:—

FROM FORT HARKER
to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertised for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 103 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (two thousand dollars) in gold or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "No. 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 10t Dep't Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec. 19, don't go		Saturday, Dec. 19,	3 A.M
Monday, " 21,	6½ A.M	Monday, " 21,	10 A.M
Tuesday, " 22,	7 A.M	Tuesday, " 22,	11 A.M
Wed'day, " 23,	8 A.M	Wed'day, " 23,	12 M.
Thursday, " 24,	8½ A.M	Thursday, " 24,	12½ P.M
Friday, " 25,	9 A.M	Friday, " 25,	1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 9 19 tf

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

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BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At Par,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

LUMBER.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868

1 13

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE—FIFTY THOUSAND First Quality YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS BOARDS and SCANTLING from Enterprise Mills, S. C.

WARREN & GREGG,
12 15 6t No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10f

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfmdm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

EXTRA
FINE FURNITURE.

Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The Report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 127 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $20,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,138,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 8, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,385,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. S. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, free of Government Tax,

At the Company's office,

No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered December 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Dec. 15, 1868. 12 17 thstu1m

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bargains for the Holidays.

I will offer during the Holidays my entire stock of

New and Desirable Goods.

Comprising in part—
Irish Poplins, Plaid Poplins,
Silk Face Poplins, Velour Poplins,
Plain Poplins, Stripe Poplins,
Poplin Alpaca, Alpaca Lustre

Velveteen,

The Cheapest in the City.

Silks for Christmas, Silk Colored Taffetas.

Colored Corded Silks.

Evening Silks in choice shades.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Admitted by all to be the cheapest BLACK SILKS offered this fall.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
One Price Dry Goods Store,
No. 7 North EIGHTH St.,
12 10 thstnetrp PHILADELPHIA.

1863. CHRISTMAS. **1863.**

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES McMULLAN,
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Next Door to BAILEY'S,
FORMERLY SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
IS SELLING
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS., ETC. ETC.

The very best goods at the lowest prices for CASH. 12 10 tnstu10trp

---

DUNKLE & DREISBACH.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
OF
DRY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1 more Cases Black Alpacas from New York Auction.
1 case of Black Alpaca Poplin for Walking Suits.
Striped Poplins reduced from 75c. to 25c. per yard.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
1000 yards choice style Delaines, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. per yard.
Merino, 2 yards wide, at 75 cents per yard; four yards for a dress pattern.

BARGAINS FOR THE LADIES!

Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, and the only place in the city where the real

FRENCH BOWS

Are sold. A few more left. Something nice for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Also, a large selection of Ladies' Lace Collars, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Splendid Cloth Gloves and Hose for 25c. a pair.
Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cotton Flannels, All-wool Flannels, Diaper Linen, Bird Eye, etc.
Great reduction in Lyons Black Silk Velvet to close out before the 1st day of January, 1869.
Persons bringing this advertisement with them will have a liberal discount made from their purchases.
Call at the Large Four-Story Store,
No. 140 N. EIGHTH Street, Above Arch,
DUNKLE & DREISBACH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The store will be kept open every evening until 8 o'clock, from now until New Year, for the accommodation of the public. 12 15 tuthstrp

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HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Positively for the next Fifteen Days only, our whole Stock of LINENS will be open to buyers at

REDUCED PRICES,

From which many Elegant and Useful Presents may be selected.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 2mrp

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1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that their aim is to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS
To be Found in Philadelphia.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
S B PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Fancy Goods Suitable for the Holidays.

Paris Silk Fans, very cheap.
Handsome Gilt Stick Fans,
Ivory Stick Silk Fans.
Children's Silk Fans.
Lace Handkerchiefs! Lace Handkerchiefs!
A large lot of Ladies' Lace Border Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, a very fine lot, at 50 cents.
Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Mourning Border Handkerchiefs.

GLOVES. GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Berlin Gloves.
Children's Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Fancy Goods, consisting of Building Blocks Work Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Glove Boxes, Hdkf. Boxes, Writing Desks, Ink Stands, Cigar Stands, Match Safes, Toilet Sets, Wine Sets, Tea Sets Vases, etc.
Handsome Flower Vases.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Bargains in Muslins, Table Linens, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Calicoes, Ginghams, Alpacas, etc. etc. 10 3 mw

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1868.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
USEFUL PRESENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS.
QUILTS.
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Popular Stand. Established in 1853),
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully, and free of charge.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

SILKS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
VELVETS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
VELVETEENS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IRISH POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
FRENCH POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
SILK POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WOOL POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
PLAID POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
CHANGEABLE POPLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 25 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 30 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 35 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 40 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 50 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 62½ cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 75 cents,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods, $1 to $3,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BLANKETS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
FLANNELS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Cloths and Cassimeres,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Paris La Belle Skirts,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BALMORALS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BLEACHED MUSLINS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
LINENS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHITE GOODS,	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
1 28 mwslrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
500 Dozen Ladies', Gents' and Misses'
(With Initials and Monograms,)
EMBROIDERED,
HEMSTITCHED,
FANCY WITH TUCKS,
CORDED and
PRINTED BORDERS.
LINEN CAMBRIC AND CLEAR LAWN REAL FRENCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Also, a large assortment of New Collars, Sets, and Sleeves, of finest qualities, at very low prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,
ABOUT JANUARY 1,
FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
WHERE THEY NOW OFFER
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF
Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Neck Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.
THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY THEM FOR RENT. 12 3 thstu12t

CURTAINS.

ANNUAL SALE
OF
NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS
Lace Curtains,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
DAMASKS, TERRIES, REPS,
And a General Line of Curtain Materials. Prices Marked Down,
According to our custom at these sales.
An extra force of Upholsterers engaged will insure promptness in executing our orders for the Holidays.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,
9 2 wsrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 125 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 9 26

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

GREAT SALE OF
LINEN COLLARS,
AT No. 627 CHESNUT St.
COMMENCING DECEMBER 12,
and ending
JANUARY 1, 1869.

Our whole Stock will be sold FOR NET CASH, regardless of cost, comprising more than 5000 dozen of the latest styles Troy-made Linen Collars, manufactured expressly for our regular trade.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

		Per Doz.
500 dozen	O. Cord Edge, 2 ply, Byron	50
500 do.	V. P do. 3 do. do.	75
500 do.	V. better do. 3 do. do.	85
500 do.	165 best do. 3 do. do.	$1 20
500 do.	40 and 41, Stitched and 1 Cord, Byron	1 00
500 do.	F, extra qual. 3 ply, Byron	1 25
500 do.	round and square, Shakespeare	1 25
500 do.	finest round Dickens	1 25
1000 do.	Bishops, Garotes, Piccadillies, and other styles at corresponding prices.	

As we shall continue the Linen Collar business, these prices will positively be advanced twenty-five to fifty per cent. after the 1st of January next. [12 15 5t

VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.
OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

HAMRICK & COLE

Beg to announce that they will open a magnificent assortment of

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ON MONDAY, 14th INST.

For the convenience of those who desire to avoid the rush of the day, their establishment will be kept open until 10 o'clock P. M. until Christmas Eve.

HAMRICK & COLE,
12 12 7t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

LOW PRICES.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS;
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS,
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.
HOLIDAY GIFTS

Of substantial worth, and always of an acceptable kind, may be selected from our large, varied, and fresh Stock, than which none in our line is superior. We have reduced many goods, and suggest our superb

CLOTH STOCK.

CLOAKS, $4·00 to $125.
SHAWLS, $1 to $70.
DESIRABLE POPLINS.
MERINOES, 50 cents up.
CHEAP BLANKETS.
EVERY KIND QUILTS
MERRIMAC PRINTS.
MOURNING GOODS
25 CENT DRESS STUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS. [9 26 lstuhsmrp
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

FANCY GOODS.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwfl4t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA TOYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

1115. WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts,
HAS REMOVED TO
HIS NEW, COMMODIOUS, AND CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,
No. 1115 CHESNUT Street,

Where he has opened the most complete line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts and Corsets ever before offered in America, embracing every quality, style, shape, and size, and at prices to meet the views of all.

Our Champion Skirts are manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, and are better and cheaper than all others in the market. Plain Skirts, from 20 to 50 springs, from $1 to $2·25. Trails, from 26 to 50 springs, from $1·20 to $3, warranted in every respect. Misses' Skirts, from 8 to 45 springs, from 25c. to $1·70. Complete lines of low priced New York Skirts, 15 springs, 35c; 20 springs, 45c.; 25 springs, 50c.; 30 springs 60c; 35 springs, 65c.; and 40 springs, 75c.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets, forty different styles and prices. Superior French and German Corsets, best makes and styles, from $1 to $7; Thompson & Langdon's Glove-fitting Corsets, from $2·25 to $5·50; extra quality hand-made Whalebone Corsets, from 75c. to $2·20; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corsets, highly recommended by physicians, at $3 $4·50, $5·50, and $6. Every lady should call and examine them.

Also, special attention is invited to our assortment of LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, which will be found at prices less than the materials can be bought for.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES-ROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
12 12 stuthst WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

DESICCATED

CODFISH.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that AN INJUNCTION HAS BEEN GRANTED by the Court of Common Pleas for the City of New York, in a suit *against* JAMES A. STETSON & COMPANY, *Agents of* COMSTOCK & HAND, restraining them, their agents and servants, from using in any manner the words "DESICCATED CODFISH."

A suit has also been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against several parties for infringement of "CUTLER'S PATENT" for desiccating fish.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST MANUFACTURING OR SELLING THE ARTICLE KNOWN AS "DESICCATED CODFISH," unless authorized to do so under licenses from William D. Cutler or his assignees, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.
BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY,
12 17 6t WILLIAM D. CUTLER, Patentee.

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to the following:—
NEW MALAGA RAISINS,
NEW ZANTE CURRANTS,
FRESH LEGHORN CITRON,
WHITE SPANISH GRAPES,
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES,
PRINCESS ALMONDS,
LADY APPLES,
BARBARY DATES,
NEW BORDEAUX PRUNES,
TURKISH FIGS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS,

And all the choicest delicacies most desirable at this season, in quantities and at prices to suit large or small buyers. 12 14 12trp

---

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthst BELOW MARKET.

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13 & 17 REMOVED TO **13 & 17**
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

Large and Complete Stock, great variety, and at prices from
25 CENTS TO $50, AT
MOORE'S,
No 129 SOUTH EIGHTH ST.,
12 14 6t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WILLIAM C. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Begs to announce that he is prepared to offer his patrons a very extensive stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
At prices which will recommend them to buyers for presents or for every day use.

Bibles, Hymn, and Prayer Books,
In every style of binding.

Juvenile Books
In great variety, selected from the best authors.

Writing Desks.
A very large stock of Square and Regency Patterns, Papier-mache, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Morrocco, embracing some new and beautiful designs.

Portfolios, Bankers' Cases, Pocket Books, Purses and Cutlery.
DIARIES FOR 1869. A full stock, embracing over eighty different varieties.

Ink Stands
In endless variety, including a very large stock of recent importations of the choicest artistic designs.

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS, all sizes, with a full line of Rubber Pen and Pencil Cases.
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CHROMOS
A fine collection of the most popular subjects.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS. A large variety at reduced prices.
DRESSING CASES. A fine assortment of English and French importation.

Stationery.
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